PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,840.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th	July	PENINSULAR......	5294	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st	„	ARABIA............	7903		
28th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th	„	PENINSULAR......	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	„	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th	„	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnighty, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *9th June*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY.............	4,255	Combe.........	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.........	6,635	Verron.........	9th Aug. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat.........	6th Sep. „
YARRA...............	4,248	Sellier.........	4th Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA...............	4,248	Sellier..........	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA..............	5,916	X..............	18th Aug. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA),
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool. . .	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.		Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
[illegible]	Aston Hall	3,626	June	6	June	22	July	4	July	21
[illegible]	Stanley Hall	4,104	„	23	July	9	„	20	„	26
A	rafford Hall	5,800	„	30	„	14	„	26	Aug.	1
[illegible]	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July	10	„	24	Aug.	1	„	10
[illegible]	angton Hall	4,400	„	24	Aug.	6	„	18	„	23
A	ity of Athens	5,394	Aug.	8	„	20	„	31	Sept.	6
[illegible]	erton Hall	4,331	„	13	„	27	Sept.	8	„	14
[illegible]	ity of Karachi	3,800	„	29	Sept.	11	„	22	„	27
[illegible]	ity of Agra	4,320	Sept.	5	„	18	„	30	Oct.	6
[illegible]	Aston Hall	3,626	„	14	„	28	Oct.	13	„	20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Seychelles.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch, as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR......	F. Mosca...........	4,119........	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st „ „
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. „
° AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. „

° Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 34, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO........	4,580	E. Debarbieri....	15th July 1906.
CATANIA.............	4,030		15th Aug. „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.............	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.............	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI............	6,000	G. Belsito........	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero.........	17th Aug. „
CAPRI............	6,000	G. Belsito........	17th Sept. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 16,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Liaoyang
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New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL............................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
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Saigon.
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Hankow.
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Kobe.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

7 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.....................	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits,.............	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/18, Church Gate Street.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

THIS is to notify that I have been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors as GENERAL MANAGER and ENGINEER to the Bombay Gas Company Limited, and that I took over charge on the 7th Instant.

ARTHUR R. BURCH,
General Manager and Engineer.
Bombay, 10h July, 1906.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club called for WEDNESDAY, the 20th June 1906, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th July.

WALTER LANG.
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay 18th June, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HURGOWANDAS BRIJVULLUBBDAS and CHUNILAL BRIJVULLUBBDAS have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims if there be any and such claims will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tardeo without the Fort in the Island and city of Bombay, fronting the said Tardeo Road, on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 715 square yards or thereabout, be the same, little more or less. Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357, New No. A/13871, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 4/7023, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward, D Nos. 3730 (2) 3731, Street Nos. 89A, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Morarji Culliandji, on or towards the South by the property of Ebji Umersey, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas, and on or towards the West by the said Tardeo Road.—Dated this 10th day of July 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Purchasers' attorneys.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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SOLICITORS:
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SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.
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It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROOMS with BOARD for two bachelors with private family. Terms Rs. 65 per mensem. Apply Box No. 338J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

Auction Sale of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe, Appollo Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of:—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco. type multitubler.
1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 15 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.
1 alternator current Mordy's dynamo with extior.
9 transformers.
1 high tension switchboard.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. Loco. type.
1. vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound dynamo of 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P., Loco. type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P., engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 low tension Switchboard for two dynamos.
1 spare armature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P., and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater: etc.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Vasanji Veljee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thakar Vasanjee Devjee, at Colaba Cotton Green in Nichol C. Godown:—

100 F. P. bales Bengal ginned fine cotton M. M.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE.

At Jakaria Musjid, of Woollen and Cotton piece-Goods, Hosiery, Blankets, Shirt and Tennis Flannels, Cashmere, Melton, Shawls. English and Country Checks, Shirting, Mulls, Jaconnets, Lawns, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of late Mr. Dawood Latiff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jakaria Musjid, in the shop of the said deceased, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and the following day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned Piece-Goods and hosiery brought down from Bangalore comprising—

Shirt and tennis flannels, cashmere, melton, coloured alpacca, coloured silk, velvet, twill flannels, calico Turkey-red shirtings, metal prints, chintz, dorias, white and grey shirtings, mulls, joconnets, lawns, grey dhoties, loongi, cretone, English and country checks, cotton sarries, woollen gurnseys, comforters, muslin embroidered sarries, waist coats, towels, carpets, cycle stockings, bells door, curtain, cloth, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
BOMBAY, 11TH JULY 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings;—
The materials of buildings street No. 809 (1) Girgaum Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cotton seed, rape seed linseed, mixed grain, maize, poppyseeds, wheat, castor seed, and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF about 3,000 Bales and a large quantity Loose damaged Hemp.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba near 1st Pasta Lane, opposite the Native Cotton Exchange on account of the concerned.

Above 3,000 bales and a large quantity of loose hemp being the salvage of about 2,000 bales damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
BOMBAY, 11TH JULY, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.

No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness,
1 grey arab quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of a deceased Gentleman—
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with a grey horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 11TH JULY, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J.C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON. E.C.

TRADE
MARK
BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France. Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta. Delhi. Cawnpore. Tuticorin.
Lahore. Bombay. Colombo. Zanzibar.
Amritsar. Madras. Mandalay. Mombassa.
Kurrachee. Rangoon. Newera Elya. Nairobi.
Steamer Point. Aden. Kandy. Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

LEMCO

for Sportsmen and Athletes.

CALIFORNIA
SYRUP OF FIGS
"NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE"
"THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE."
SYRUP of FIGS

Everything about California Syrup of Figs is pleasant—taste, appearance, action, and results. It does not gripe, irritate, or incommode in any way, but just simply and effectually assists the organs to perform their functions with healthful and natural regularity, and its use may be discontinued as soon as the system is properly relieved and cleansed.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

California Fig Syrup Co., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET. BOMBAY.

PECTORAL
AYER'S

For coughs and colds.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is just such a friend. Never be without it. It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

If you will use

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for an irritable throat or weak lungs, you will find it "the best friend in the world." It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.
KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF.
KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial	Re. 1	Packing and Postage	As. 5
3 Phials	Rs. 2-8	Packing and postage	„ 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil	Rs. 5.
Packing and postage	As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady: removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine and one Phial oil	Rs. 2.
Packing and postage	As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

SIMLA, HOTEL METROPOLE.

CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.

Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla
Beautifully Furnished and fitted.
Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.

(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 8
Monthly	„ 2-8	„ 3-8

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 26
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3-8	„ 4-8

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage,

Cash.		Credit.	
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3-8	Monthly	„ 4-8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	„ 4½
Third do.	„ 2¼

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	A.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8	8
Violette Ambre Splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Ilis Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clematis, 2329 tons, Captain L. Davies, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Bloomfield, 2868 tons, Captain J. Lowe, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from New York, with a cargo of petroleum oil.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 7th July should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day and Monday 9th July as a half Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Bloomfield s .... Dwarka s	Lowe .... Manley	New York, June 1 Busreh, July 1

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kilchattan s........	Higgins	Karachi

The steamer Clematis, Captain Davies, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Taiv, for Bangkok, &c.
" Akbar, for Mauritius, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From
7	Auchendale	R M McClure	London
	Breconshire	G E Elliott	Madras
	Ship Elbe	E German	Demerara
	Neuenfels	W Weseloh	Madras

DEPARTURES.

8	M Meanatchy	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Bancoora	C S Emmett	Bombay
	Onda	W H Watkeys	Bombay
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
9	Kutsang	R Bradley	Hongkong
	R Reunion	T W Carr	Rangoon
	Clan Macdonald	G Hayward	London
	Stephanotis	W H Rutherford	Singapore
8	Khodoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived at London on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, homeward bound passed Suez on Saturday the 7th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT,

Bombay, 11th July 1906.

Strength—The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" The Pony Troop.
Messrs. Marshall Reid, C. Keith, J. Monteath, Geo. Monteath, H. F. Busch, M. N. Hogg, A. T. Cooper and L. H. Savile.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—20 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee and Co; 65 bales cotton Owen Ookel; 32 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co; 70 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tomatave s—1,010 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ernst Sons and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Runchord; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vaneauver s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 68 bales cotton fly, P H Chichgar and Co; 60 bales cotton waste Nensey Peerbhoy; 1,999 cwts myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1500 cwts myrabollams, A H A Carim and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhavjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Shaw s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.
R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Becher.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Druffus and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Olympia s—18 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha; 175 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Capri s—12 cwts raisins, Tokersey Canjee; 1,600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 114 bales twist, Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Moldavia s—18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co: 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co: 7 chests opium, Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 157 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 4 1/2 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 12 chests opium, Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—75 bales twist, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Moldavia s—27 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 1 chest opium, E Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co: 39 chests; opium, A E J Abraham; 5 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 15 cwts poppyseed, J Peermahomed and Co; 246 bales cotton, Soonderjee Arjun and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—30 cwts poppyseed, J Peermahomed and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—85 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 11/16	—	−1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3/4	—	−1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/8	—	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 15/16	—	−1/16
2 months hence	29 3/4	—	−1/8
Spot in New York	64 3/4	—	−1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	—	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 1/2	—	−1/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4		unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	—	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	—	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	—	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	—	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	—	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4	—	+1/8
7 day market loans	2	—	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks, 11 4 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers quiet but steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 0 1/2 buyers.

WHEAT—Quiet
Afloat for U. K. 2,720,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 48 — 3/4 J.-A. buyers firm.
Brown 44 1/4 — 1/4 J.-A. buyers firm.

LINSEED—Steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	dull
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6·12 — 2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3/16—1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	3,000
Futures closed	easier

July-Aug. 5·75 — 7	Aug.-Sept. 5·68 — 6	Sept.-Oct. 5·60 — 6
Oct.-Nov. 5·56 — 6	Nov.-Dec. 5·55 — 6	Dec.-Jan. 5·55 — 6
Jan.-Feb. 5·56 — 6	Feb.-Mar. 5·57 — 6	Mar.-Apr. 5·59 — 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. to Great Continent	7,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·17 — 2 *
Do. month of Dec	10·32 — 2 *

* Declined owing to Official weather reports indicate too much rain and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	11 1/8
Futures, month of Aug	10·54 — 6
Do. month of Oct	10·22 — 4
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 9th July.

Cotton	1,094	bales.
Wheat	14,480	cwts.
Linseed	1,785	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,836	do
Gingellyseed	91	do
Poppyseed	1,910	do
Groundnuts	297	do
Castorseed	49	do
Rice	604	do
Myrabollams	47	do
Cottonseed	6,399	do
Mowraseed	457	do
Gram	1,374	do
Joowar	292	do
Maize	nil	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	dull
2 1/2 per cent Consols	87 11-16
3 per Rentes	96 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	29 15-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

THE telegrams to hand this morning from London show but slight fluctuations in Stocks. Consols are reduced 1/16th and Rentes 1/4. Silver has declined 1/16th in spot and ⅛th for delivery in 2 months. In Seeds Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is 9d. lower at 48, and Brown Rapeseed 3d. lower at 44 1/4, with buyers at these rates, the market closing firm. Linseed is steady and unchanged, and Wheat is quiet and unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton market closed easier for Spot and futures, the former showing a decline of 2 points, and the latter of 6 points. In New-York Spot is unchanged, while futures are 2 points lower. In New Orleans also, spot is unaltered while futures are 6 and 4 points lower. Private telegrams to hand advise good reports of the growing crop and a probability of lower quotations in the near future.

In Bombay the cotton market is steady to firm with a fair enquiry both for ready and forward delivery. Quotations are unchanged and for new crops sellers are scarce. Up-country buying orders are coming into the Bazaar which can only be partially filled owing to the paucity of sellers. In ready cotton there is a moderate turnover, with mills and shippers buying.

In oilseeds the markets are steady. Quotations show little change, but shippers are buying quietly both ready and for forward delivery next year of new crops.

The freight market is quiet. The steamer "Vancouver" for Hamburg ready loading is reported to have filled up at 7s. 6d. and the steamer "Chupra" for Antwerp at 8s.

Sterling exchange is quiet at about yesterday's rates. Rupee Paper has fluctuated during the day, and a fair business was done in the Bazaar. The market opened at Rs. 98 3/16 for the settlement advanced to Rs. 98 3/8, and closes quiet at Rs. 98 1/16,

Shares are steady and business was reported in the following:

	Rs.
Petits	3,550
Davids	520
Bombay Cotton	1,050
Queen	930

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—		
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs. 213
M G Khandeish fully good	"	" 192
M G K A K fine	"	" 202
M G Bengals fine	"	" 195
Sawginned Dharwar good	"	" 252
Madras Westerns good	"	" 233
NEW CROP—		
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 200
Do. fine	Dec.	" 199
Do. fine	Jan.	" 197
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	" 215
M G Nagpur fine	"	" 220
M G Khandeish fully good	"	" 201
M G K A K fine	"	" 212
H G Bengals fully good	"	" 184
M G Broach good	March	" 246

EXCHANGE—Tone. Quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		...1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do.	do.		138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		...	154 1/2
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	213 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 3/4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	12,000 "

July-Aug. 5·76 +1	Aug-Sep. 5·69 +1	Sep.-Oct. 5·61 +1
Oct.-Nov. 5·57 +1	Nov.-Dec. 5·56 +1	Dec.-Jan. 5·56 +1
Jan.-Feb. 5·57 +1	Feb.-Mar. 5·58 +1	Mar.-Apl. 5·60 +1

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th May, amounted to Rs. 5,868 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 760. Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May were Rs. 1,03,210 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 14,175.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

SHEPHERD—July 4, at "Chaswater," Perambur, Jennie Irene (Queenie) the dearly loved daughter of J. W. and E. Shepherd.

WILSON—July 3, at Calicut, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson.

"STERLAKTONES"
NEW STOCK NOW READY.

The first supply was sold in a fortnight, showing the need of such protection in a country like India.

KEMP'S STERLAKTONES give protection from CHOLERA, TYHOID, DYSENTERY, &c., 8 gallons of water, can be made absolutely free from Bacteria, for about 2 annas in 2 minutes.

These tablets were used during the Thibet Mission. None of the cases of Typhoid, Cholera, or Dysentery occurred amongst the Men who drank water, sterilised by this simple and easy process. CAMP STRENGTH, for 25 sterilising operations, that is for 100 gallons Rs. 1-12 TOURIST STRENGTH for sterilising a Whisky Bottle full of water at a time, Re. 1.

ONLY FROM.
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS BOMBAY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 4. 1m. High water 2-47m., 3-17a. Low water, 8-24m., 9-39a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m. (B. T.)
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p. m.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices on the Esplanade Road, Fort; Mr. H. V. R. Kembal presiding. Consideration was given to the several different items, none of special public importance.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dawood Haji Mahomed, the owner of the shop in Chuckla Street, recently reported to have caught fire, was placed on a charge of causing mischief by fire with intent to set fire to his own shop. The fire was discovered on the midnight of Sunday last, but was put out by the police before any serious damage was done. A solution of phosphorus was found in the shop, which led the police to suspect foul play as the cause of the fire. The case stands remanded for further enquiries.

THEFTS AND BURGLARIES.—It has been reported to the police by one Shaihhali Gulamhoosein, a helmsmen on board the R. I. M. S. Dufferin now in the R. I. M. Dockyard, that the theft had been committed yesterday of Rs. 705 from one of the complainant's boxes, which was left on the steamer.—Joosub Haji Peermahomed, a dealer in silk embrodery having his shop at Pydownie, reported to the police that his shop had been broken into some time during Monday night, and the theft committed of pieces of silk valued at Rs. 711.—Uma Nadha, a Marwari, complained to the police that on the night of Sunday last someone broke his premises at Kandawadi and robbed him of his ornaments valued at about Rs. 210.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector McMullen of the Abkari Deparment, prosecuted a Purdeshi, named Joku Ramcharan, for transporting cocaine without a license. He was arrested at the Matunga Railway Station on Sunday last by the peon on duty, with the cocaine hid in a bundle under his arm. The accused pleaded not guilty, setting up this story for the defence that the bundle belonged to another passenger, who had given it to him for safe custody till his return, but before that, he was arrested by the peon. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Doongersey Bhagirath, Kala Jiva and nine others, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house in the 1st Bhoivada Lane, and the rest with gambling. Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Patterson stated that armed with a warrant he in company with Sub-Inspector Barnes and some native policemen raided the room of the accused on Monday night. On peeping through the window he saw a number of persons engaged in gambling. As the door of the room was locked from inside, it was forced open. With the exception of the first all the accused were found in the room, sitting on a mattress and playing with cards and money. About Rs. 10 were found on the ground and Rs. 119 from their persons. On seeing the police they jumped up and rushed about, but were immediately arrested. The first accused was subsequently arrested at Bhendy Bazaar. The first and fourth accused pleaded not guilty, while the rest admitted the truth of the complaint. All the accused were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 100; the second, who admitted having been once fined for a similar offence, was also fined Rs. 100; the third and the seventh accused, who had been sent to jail on previous occasions for similar offences, were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each; and the rest Rs. 20 each.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 7.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G P Boys, B-at-L, is permitted to resign the appointment of Officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 16th July, and Mr A H C Hamilton, B-at-L, is appointed to officiate as Reporter in the Court, with effect from the above date, and until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F W Wells is permitted to resign the Civil Service, with effect from the 12th May.

The services of Capt R W Buron, 98th Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Army Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as officiating dist supdt of police at Secunderabad.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:—Lieut H E Henderson, 28th Mountain Battery and Lieut W Carey, R53rd Sikhs.

The services of the Rev I R Fraser, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Rev G J Chree.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A L McIntire, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th June.

From the same date, Mr W H Lovegrove, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, United Provinces is appointed to officiate as Conservator 3rd grade, in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle.

Dr E J Butler, M B, F L S, Imperial Mycologist, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M W Clifford, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts United Provinces, to Unit of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Major H W Rushton, R E, Exec Engr 2nd grade, Eastern Bengal and Assam is appointed to officiate as a Suptding Engr with effect from the 26th June during the absence of Mr W McM Sweet Suptdng Engr on privilege leave.

Mr A N J Harrison Assist Examiner of Accounts has been granted two days extraordinary leave without pay, in extension

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the same common jury.

FALSE PERSONATION BEFORE A SUB-REGISTRAR.

Rukhmabhai, widow of Ramchundra Tukaram; Vithal Baloba, a bond-writer; and Nansi Hamraj, a graindealer, were charged with abetment of forgery and abetment of illigal persouation, on 5th April last, before Mr. Sayanna Sayce, Sub-Registrar, in his office situated on the ground-floor of the Bombay High Court. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Chaganlal N. Kanuga, defended the first accused; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji and Rustomji, defended the second accused: Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. S. G. Velinker, and Mr. Viccaji, defended the third accused.

In the course of further cross-examination by Mr. Davar, the witness Vithoba Ramaji, brother of Bhagu widow, said: Had he been told that monies were required for the purpose of building the chawl, he would have objected to his sister Bhagu joining in raising the money, because the chawl stood in Rukhmabai's (No. 1) name alone.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that in the Police Court Jaina and Rukhma were defended by pleaders; witness's brother Rajaram instructed the pleaders, and paid them out of his own pocket.

The Judge: You are taking an active part in this prosecution; you are interested in it on account of your sister?

Witness: She is with me.

Mr. Binning suggested to his lordship the following question, which was put: Did you wish Rukhmabai and Jainabai to be prosecuted at all?

Witness: Not at all.

The Judge: Did you wish Nos. 2 and 3 to be prosecuted?

Witness: I did not want to prosecute anybody: I simply stated the facts.

Mr. Binning: It is the police who are the prosecutors, my lord.

The Judge: Oh yes, Mr. Binning.

Mr. Binning: I will put Superintendent Sloane into the box, my lord.

Mr. Davar: On the contrary, my lord, we say that the Police have acted in this case in the fairest possible manner; Mr. Sloane always does that.

Superintendent Sloane, in the course of his examination by Mr. Binning, said that he heard of the case first on the evening of 7th April, when Dharmaji came to him with Bhagubai and the last witness.

Mr Binning: Had anybody expressed a desire to prosecute anybody?

Mr. Sloane: No, they simply narrated the facts to me.

Continuing, Mr. Sloane said that he made enquiries, and was informed that Jaina or Jainabai, and Rukhma or Vithabai, were at Junnar. He sent his Jemadar with the witness Dharmaji to bring them to Bombay. The two women were placed before the Magistrate on 14th April. The others, Nos. 2 and 3, were also charged in the Police Court. They were all remanded in custody. Witness caused the account books of No. 3 to be examined by an accountant named Bhagwandas. Certain withnesses were examined, and cross-examined too, in the Police Court.

Kr. Binning applied that the whole of the Police Court's proceedings be admitted as the part of the record in this trial. Mr Binning added that, under the Code, it was alredy part of this Court's record.

Dharmaji Madhavrao, said he was a schoolmaster; his father was also one. Professor N. G. Velinkar was among the subscribers to the school: the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had once given a donation to it. The school was well-spoken of by Mr. Taki, Deputy Educational Inspector; it had over one hundred pupils.

Mr. Binning: Do you know Mr. S. G. Velinkar, pleader, the gentleman over there?

Witness: Yes, he was my master at school.

In Mr. Davar's cross-examination, witness said he was once charged before Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, and acquitted.

Mr. Binning: Mr. Setalvad is the counsel for the defence in this case for No. 1.

Mr. Davar's cross-examination was directed to show that witness meddled in legal proceedings.

Mr. Binning: Our case is, that witness being the headman of his caste, people came to him to get legal assistance from him.

The Judge: I can't understand why you should take such an interest in this case, unless you were to get anything by it, you being a school-master as you say.

Witness: Because I thought the interest of Vithoba's sister, Bhagu, was my interest; Vithoba being my friend.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, pleader, who had written the letter to Superintendent Sloane, was examined in regard to it. In reply to Mr. Davar, witness said that Vithoba Ramaji and Dharmaji Madhavrao asked him to defend Janabai or Rukhmabai. He asked them why they, who were in favour of the prosecution, should ask him to defend the women who were accused. They then said that Jana was an innocent tool in the hands of others.

Mr. Davar: Yet she was the principal culprit.

Mr. Ramchundra S. Taki, the Deputy Educational Inspector, was examined about the witness Dharmaji's school.

Janabai, the approver, was examined. She said, she was ill and did not well remember what happened. No. 3 made her come out of her house; all of them then came to this Court-house. She was told by Nos. 2 and 3, who were there, to make her thumb-mark as Bhagubai's, and to make a bangle-mark. On her return home, she said to Bhagu, why should she have been taken by the Bania, when she was ill; he should have taken her (Bhagu) instead, as it was her business. Bhagu consoled her.

The Court adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of members of the Institute was held last evening in the Institute's premises, Rampart Row; the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, president, being in the chair,—supported by Mr. W. M. Bell and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., vice-presidents.

The annual report for the year 1905-06, which was adopted, stated among other things that, on the departure of Dr. W. Wilkie Deans to England in July 1905, Mr. W. M. Bell very kindly carried out the duties of honorary secretary up to 31st December 1905, when Mr. R. H. Frost was appointed honorary secretary. The committee took this opportunity of specially thanking Mr. W. M. Bell for the services rendered by him as acting honorary secretary. In the month of February 1906 a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. S. E. Shellim, W. M. Bell and R. H. Frost was appointed to report on a proposal of Mr. Bell's to alter the name of the Institute to "Sassoon Institute and Library." On receipt of the sub-committee's report it was resolved by the committee of management that the name be altered as proposed by Mr. Bell and recommended by the sub-committee subject to the approval of the general body of subscribers; which was obtained at a special general meeting held on the 27th February 1906, when sanction was also accorded to another proposal of Mr. Bell's that the moiety of life members' subscriptions hitherto credited to the "Endowment Fund" under rule 41 be used for the purposes of the "General Fund" and that rules 1 and 41 be altered accordingly. Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., as representatives of the Sassoon family, were next asked whether they had any objection to the change of name and on receipt of a reply in negative, the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department was addressed, on the 1st March 1906, with a view to sanction being accorded to the proposed alteration in name. This sanction has not yet been communicated and pending a reply no steps can be taken to give effect to the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the Society *re* the change of name. On the 31st March 1906, there were 102 life members, 6 honorary life members and 200 quarterly members. The numbers in the previous year were 101, 6, and 182 respectively. Two gentlemen were enrolled as life members and one was reported as having died. 294 visitors made use of the reading room and library during the year. The number last year was 192. The issues of old and new books including periodicals were 29,848. The number of new books added to the library was 232. At the close of the year the library contained 13,768 Volumes. Eighty-seven English, Continental and Indian newspapers and magazines were taken in during the year. The following three lectures were delivered at the Institute during the Session 1905-06. 1st.—By Professor W. H. Sharp, M.A., on the 11th January 1906, subject:—"Ceylon, the Pearl of the East," illustrated by lantern slides. 2nd.—By Mr. James McDonald, on the 28th February 1906, subject:—"The Victoria Gardens, Bombay." 3rd.—By Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Director, Government Observatory, Colaba, on the 7th March 1906, subject:—"Earthquakes." illustrated by lantern slides. The invested Funds of the Society amount to Rs. 24,500. In accordance with the usual practice, voting lists were circulated to the members of the Society at the close of the year, giving the names of the members eligible for election. The lists sent in by members were duly examined by the scrutineers, Messrs. R. M. Waller and J. E. Keess who reported the result to be as follows:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell,—President; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E; Mr. S.E. Shellim; Mr. W.M. Bell, Vice-Presidents. Major R.L. Clark, D.S.O.; Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetji, Jamsetjee; Captain W. F. Potts; Mr. C. C. Jame C. E.; Mr. P. G. Messent, M. Inst. C. E.; Majors E. J. Keane; Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai; Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Bart., Directors. Mr. George Lund, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. R. H. Frost, Honorary Secretary. Major R. L. Clark, and Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit having declined office as they were about to leave Bombay, Messrs. H. C. Macnee and E. W. Thompson, being next in order of election, were offered and had accepted seats on the board of management as directors.

The annual report and audit accounts for the year 1905-06 were adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. It was resolved that the thanks of this meeting are due to Messrs. R. M. Waller and J. E. Keess for their report on the voting lists for the election of office bearers for the year 1906-07. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Messrs. A. Spilling and D. E Opiumwalla for the services they had rendered in auditing the accounts of the Institute for the year 1905-06. The thanks of the meeting were also given to the president, vice-presidents directors, secretary and treasurer for their services during the past year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Effect of the Monsoon.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 30th June give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was heavy and well distributed rain throughout the Provinces during the week. The Sugarcane crop is flourishing and ploughing and sowings for the autumn crops are being pushed forward vigorously. Fodder is still scarce in parts of the Agra and Allahabad Divisions but the rain is bringing up a plentiful supply of grass. Cholera is disappearing from the districts where it was prevalent. Prices of food-grains have risen in six districts and are falling in four.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was general rain sufficient for agricultural purposes throughout the affected areas. The numbers on relief works have fallen by 40 per cent. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. Fodder is still scarce. Distribution of takavi for purchase of seed and plough bullocks continues and free grants for the same purpose will now be made from the funds provided by the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust. Prices of food-grains are stationary except in Banda where they are rising and in Etawah where they have fallen slightly. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 53,000, on gratuitous relief 58,000; Agra Division—workers 3,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 123,000.

PUNJAB.

There was good rain during the week in the Delhi Division; slight in Multan; and moderate in other divisions. The prices of food-grains are unsettled; wheat is rising in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Lyallpur, and falling in Hissar and Rawalpindi. Cutting of tobacco continues in Sialkot and sowing of autumn crops is going on; since the rainfall further autumn sowings have commenced in most districts. More rain is wanted. The condition of the standing extra spring autumn crops is good; and the yield of extra spring crops is good in Delhi. Cotton has been somewhat damaged by grasshoppers and insects in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lyallpur and Multan; sugarcane in Sialkot; and indigo in Multan. Extra spring crops in Mianwali have been destroyed by the heaviest flood of the year in the Indus. Cattle are in good condition except in Gurgaon. Fodder is still scarce in Gurgaon and Ferozepore but the aspect of things will improve now. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak: on works 5,595, on gratuitous relief 6,700,—total 12,295. People are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good and relief measures are sufficient. The public health is generally good.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There was good rain all over the Province which has benefitted the extra spring crops. More rain is however needed everywhere. There was a slight fall of hail at Swabi, but no damage was done to the crops. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Canal water is sufficient, but there is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Floods have occurred in the Indus Valley, Kurram, and Gambila. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Bannu district. Stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable but not in abundance. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14 11-16 to 18-3-4; gram 16 to 19; *bajra* 13 to 17 1-2; and maize 15 5-16 to 20 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was good rain during the week in Alwar, the Eastern States and parts of Jaipur, Kotah, and Sirohi, and partial or slight rain elsewhere. More rain is needed in Ajmer-Merwara, Kishengarh, and parts of Jaipur. Ploughing and sowing are in progress generally. The condition of cattle is still poor in affected tracts and in Kotah, but pasturage and water-supply should now improve. Prices have fallen in the hill tracts and Partabgarh; and have risen in Marwar and Kishengarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 9,828, on gratuitous relief 4,161, total 13,989; Merwara—on works 19,666, on gratuitous relief 7,536, total 27,202; grand total 41,191. Native States:—Marwar—on works 2,100, on gratuitous relief 1,563, total 2,663; Mewar—on works 1,996, on gratuitous relief 261, total 2,257; Shahpura—on works 37, on gratuitous relief 84, total 121; Tonk—on works 2,577, on gratuitous relief 979, total 3,556; Jaipur—on works 17,559, on gratuitous relief 674, total 18,233; Kishengarh—on works 3,564, on gratuitous relief 2,987, total 6,551; Alwar—on works 1,755, on gratuitous relief 2,141, total 3,896; Eastern States—on works 9,258, on gratuitous relief 4,470, total 13,728; total in Native States 52,005. Decrease due to commencements of sowings. Grand total 93,196. Prices vary between 12 seers in Karauli and about 15 seers per rupee in Alwar. Sporadic cases of cholera are still reported in Dholpur, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain was insufficient in Bhopawar and in parts of Gwalior and sufficient elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Gwalior, Indore and Bundelkhand and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Gwalior and Indore; scarce in Bundelkhand; and indifferent to good elsewhere. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, and Bundelkhand; have fallen in Malwa; and are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered. Good rain has fallen over the affected area in Gwalior and autumn sowings have begun. Prices in Gwalior vary from 10 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—on works Gwalior 45,000, on gratuitous relief 13,000, total 58,000. In Bundelkhand States and Jagirs:—on works 20,000, on gratuitous relief 5,600, total 25,000; grand total 83,600.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in all districts during the week: the heaviest falls were in Saugor 14 1-4, Damoh 8 3-4, Jubbulpore 6 3-4 and Bilaspur 5 inches; the rainfall in the remaining districts ranged from 4½ in Balaghat to 1¼ inches in Nimar. Autumn sowings are in rapid progress everywhere but operations were retarded to some extent by continuous rain in Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat. Early sown crops are germinating well almost everywhere. In Chhatisgarh the area sown with rice is said to have increased since last year. Heavy rain and lack of labour is retarding sowing and causing more *til* than usual to be sown in Balaghat where seedling nurseries have been flooded and spoilt. Few immigrants now remain in Saugor and work is plentiful. The condition of the people in Bilaspur continues to be satisfactory. Fodder is scarce in parts of Chhindwara and Chanda and is still dear in Wardha and Akola. Water is now sufficient everywhere. Cattle are dying in parts of Nagpur from gorging fresh green fodder.

BARODA.

For week ending 23rd June 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 2,539, on gratuitous relief 148, total 2,687.

The Bombay returns have already been published. The number on relief was 417,487, a decrease of 61,226.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Daths. from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	2	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total........	4	5	193
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,432		
Same date last year......	6	4	61

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ANOTHER interesting game in connection with the Harwood League was played last evening, on the Cooperage between the Rovers and the Royal Artillery. There was an unusually large concourse of spectators around the ground, and though the Rovers won, the Gunners played a rattling good defensive game. The losers were without the services of their veteran custodian, Phillips, who was replaced by Walton. Within the first ten minutes the Rovers notched the first goal of the afternoon. The Gunners immediately afterwards took up the aggressive and kept on pressing almost throughout the remainder of the first half.

The second half opened in favour of the Rovers. They frequently rushed the ball up and pressed for a while. The Artillery eventually broke away, only to be again beaten back quietly and Billeter made a splendid pass on the right. The shot at goal was clear, but was immediately returned and shot in again. The Gunners then made a couple of vigorous attacks and annexed two corners in rapid succession, but failed to score. Eltham on one occasion sent in a hot one at goal which Walton saved in brilliant style. After this the Rovers had a look in at their opponents' goal, but the latter's back line was equal to the occasion. The Rovers continued to give the Gunners a warm time of it till a foul relieved pressure. For a minute or so the Gunners attacked and their half was again invaded, with the result that Kiddle headed in a good shot, but the sphere missed its mark by a trifle. The Gunners soon after got a corner, but were beaten back again. An "off side" relieved pressure. A minute later the Rovers had another hot scrimmage in front of the Gunners' goal, which was smartly served by the goalkeeper. The game ended as follows, with the ball in the Gunners' half.

Rovers	...	...	...	2 Goals.
R. G. A.	...	...	...	Nil.

The following table shows results to date:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts
Royal Scots	7	7	0	0	23	0	14
Y. M. C. A.	7	5	2	0	19	7	10
Rovers	7	4	3	0	10	8	8
Telegraph	6	3	2	1	3	3	7
Royal Artillery	7	3	4	0	11	8	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	8	9	6
City	7	1	5	1	3	22	3
Parel Gymkhana	7	0	7	0	1	23	0

MILITARY vs CIVIL AT CALCUTTA.

THIS annual match in aid of Calcutta Charities was played as usual, on the Calcutta ground. As every seat was taken before the game commenced and only "standing room, and very little of that" was available for late comers, the charities must have benefited to a substantial amount. The unpaying crowd was enormous, and were massed four or five deep round the ground. The arrangement were excellent and do great credit to the Committee and specially to Mr. T. Jackson, the Honorary Secretary. The football this year has not been of superlative excellence, and with neither of the soldiers teams up to the form of their predecessors it was expected the civilians would win comfortably, but expectations were not realised, and a pointless draw resulted. The soldiers with the exception of Lieutenant Greenwood have no really dangerous forward, and their shooting abilities are not of a high order. They undeniably possess a pair of fine backs in Goodings and Renton—probably as good a pair as has been seen in Calcutta for some years—and a couple of goal-keepers in Lees and Hobday, either of whom many League Clubs would be anxious to get hold of. Their half-backs are hard workers and backless. The soldiers who did not play on Saturday, if they were reinforced by either Goodings or Renton, would probably be just as strong as the team that did play, and the selection must have been a difficult matter. It was generally considered that the H. L. I. were the stronger team forward and the Fusiliers stronger in defence, but as will be seen the H. L. I. provided four backs and two forwards only. The outstanding features of the game were the wonderful goal-keeping of Lees, the soldiers' custodian, the sound and skilful back play of Goodings and Renton, the narrow escapes the soldiers' goal experienced, and the remarkable way in which Lees, the Civilians' centre half, smashed up the military attack. Lees saved at least five shots that would have beaten any ordinary goal-keeper, two shots hit the post, and Prike missed twice by inches at close range and with an open goal. Much of the shooting—particularly by Prike, Binding and Durrant—was good but unlucky. Behrend though he saved some very ugly rushes only, so far as we could see, had one actual shot to stop. Twice owing to mistakes the soldiers nearly put through, but with these exceptions scoring looked a possibility rather than a probability, and though the soldiers were constantly attacking they seldom got within shooting distance. The Civilian team played as chosen except that Fyfe could not play, and L. Rosser took his place. Fyfe and H. M. Sherman were very much missed in the Civilian team. Binning was the best forward on the field. Both Chandler and Gahan did well at back and Ansel worked hard and was generally where he was wanted, and Byrne was very fair. A very keen game was witnessed, the ball on several occasions getting dangerously near goal but only to be saved in every case. The game thus ended with the score love all.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Brigade Staff.—Brevet-Major A. H. Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden Brigade, *vice* Captain G. A. F. Sanders, Royal Engineers, on leave, and in relief of Major F. G. Maunsell, Royal Garrison Artillery, or until further orders.

37th Dogras.—Major A. C. McCrea, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander; Major A. B. Longden and Captain W. H. Nicholson, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commanders but to remain seconded; Lieutenant L. B. Cloete, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; and Lieutenant E. F. Wakefield, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, *vice* Major F. J. H. Wynch, seconded as pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander in the 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 18th February.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Captain H. S. Alexander, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd in-Command, during the absence of Major F. T. C. Hughes with the Assay Department, or until further orders.

Captain A. F. S. Hill, Royal Engineers, Garrison Engineer, Rangoon is granted leave for one day, in extension of leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty: Lieutenant H. R. Dyer, 34th Scinde Horse. Lieutenant G. B. A. Rind, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

THE following postings are ordered:—Lieutenant J. L. Mowbray, from "R." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant, A. N. Waddell-Dudley, from Depot, Royal Horse Artillery, Woolwich, to "R." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Major W. E. A. Blakeney, 3rd Skinner's Horse, for three months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant J. H. Bennett, 3rd Skinner's Horse, for one month, one medical certificate. Major R. C. Bell, 38th (Prince of Wales's Own) Central India Horse, up to 15th October, on private affairs. Lieutenant F. A. B. Johnstone, the 101st Grenadiers, for six months, on medical certificate. 2nd-Lieutenant N. V. Thew, 120th Rajputana Infantry, for three months, on medical certificate. 2nd-Lieutenant H. de N. Lucas, Unattached List, attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, for three months, on medical certificate.

DURING recent divorce sittings in Sydney the Court gave a momentous decision on lingual cruelty to wives. Briefly, the presiding Judge declared that language which would bring a refined woman up by the hair wouldn't turn a hair on a less cultured sister. His Honor was right. Most New South Wales Justices are, so long as their findings do not reach the High Court. It is only necessary to live in the humbler quarters of any English-speaking city to learn how innocuous are the adjectives that would send other faces behind fans. Even he, the Judge, during his peregrinations as a private citizen, had been enfiladed with idioms of so searching a character that they would have prompted the denizens of other districts to rise and mutiny. But metaphors which were current and genuine coin in one arrandissement were considered alloyed in another. Their ring betrayed them. The question is a curious one. Certain it is that a common, and, in its place, felicitous adjective (see Byron's Waterloo), which passes for its face value on the "Rocks" would at Darling Point never get beyond the door-mat—if it ever got so far—and could never hope to reach the drawing-room, unless stealthily introduced by the person that came to sweep the chimneys or remove the debris resulting from a gas explosion.

WHO IS THE KHALIFA?

Indian Muhammadans and the Sultan.

A QUESTION OF ALLEGIANCE.

(By Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.)

KHALIFA and Khilafat are both very misleading words The appellations used for the Sultan of Turkey, *viz.*, Ameer-ul-Momineen (Chief of the faithful) and Khalifat-ul-Muslimeen the (Caliph of the Muslims) have produced a great many misconceptions in the minds of Europeans at the present day. It seems necessary therefore that, following the example of Sir Syed who wrote an excellent article at the time of the Greco-Turkish War, we should on this occasion explain the question clearly and set forth the true meaning of it.

We will not discuss the word Khalifa nor need we enter into the question whether in our day it is right to call any king a Khalifa. But we take the words Sultan and Khalifa as synonyms denoting more than a kingship.

The Muhammadans who call the Sultan of Turkey a Khalifa may be divided into two classes—those over whom the Sultan rules and those over whom the Sultan does not rule. Now if the Turks and other subjects of the Sultan call him a Khalifa in the sense that they owe him obedience in all matters they are possibly justified. But the Muhammadans we in India, and others who are not under the Turkish rule, and over whom the Sultan cannot exercise any authority, and who are not bound in any way to obey him, if we call the Sultan a Khalifa, we do so merely to show our respect for the greatest Mussalman king whose position is rendered still more important by his being the servant of sacred harems, the Ca'aba. It should on no account be understood to mean that we regard him as our ruler in any way and consider his orders binding upon us. We use the word Khalifa merely as a title of honour, and it does not follow that because we do so we are ever likely to oppose the Government under which we actually live. In times past also, when the Caliphate was divided into three parts and the Abbassides, Fattimites and the Umaiyyads ruled over Baghdad, Egypt and Spain respectively, each of the rulers of three dynasties was called a Khalifa in the sense that he exercised the powers and prerogatives of a Khalifa within his own territorial jurisdiction. But in spite of the fact that they were all called Khalifas, no man in Baghdad could say that as regards the authority vested in a Khalifa, the ruler of Baghdad was the Khalifa of Spain or Egypt; nor was the Khalifa of Spain or of Egypt acknowledged as being the Khalifa of Baghdad in that country.

If Muhammadans and Europeans knew the religious views held by the Muhammadan jurists and doctors with regard to the use and application of the word Khalifa and the duties and rights pertaining to that office, there would be no room for any misconception.

The late Maulana Shah Wali-ullah defines Khilafat thus:—

"It denotes a form of popular Government, the object of which is to establish religion by reviving learning by preserving the articles of faith; by setting up Jehad with all the incidents connected therewith, such as the maintenance of armies and military accoutrements; by spreading justice; by punishing offenders; by ordering virtuous conduct and forbidding vice; and by doing all acts in the capacity of a Viceroy of the holy Prophet."

This brief and concise definition of Khalifat and the duties and prerogatives pertaining to the office of Khalifa is explained in all the theological works on the subject. In Al Ahkam-us-Sultania, which is a standard work, it is written thus:—

In general matters there are ten duties binding on a Khalifa:—

(1) The protection and defence of religion in accordance with all those principles which have been established and upon which all the ancient holy men are agreed. For instance, if any Muhammadan introduces any new thing into religion, or swerves from the right path by reason of any doubt arising in his mind, it would be the duty of the Khalifa to satisfy him with proper arguments and show him the truth. He is entitled to use all the lawful means in his power necessary to keep religion safe and free from all dangers and decay.

(2) To do justice between man and man, by passing impartial judgment after hearing the points of dispute. It is the duty of the Khalifa to spread justice in the country so that the weak might not suffer at the hands of those that are strong.

(3) To preserve peace and quiet in the country, so that people may engage in their work with safety, and may travel at will for their benefit.

(4) To punish offenders according to law in order that the respect for Divine authority may be maintained, and no wrong be done to anybody.

(5) To strengthen the boundaries of the kingdom by the maintenance of military forces, so that no invaders may dare to effect entrance into the country and shed the blood of Muslims and Zimees.

(6) To make war with those who after having been duly invited to accept the faith, persist in their old beliefs, until they either become converts or Zimees.

(7) To realise Khiraj (money levied on smaller kingdoms as Protection money) and charitable funds which religion has prescribed.

(8) To take care of the Public funds and to control the expenditure with wisdom, being neither extravagant nor too sparing.

(9) To appoint able and well-intentioned men to the high offices of the state in order that all work may be conducted in a way that is proper.

(10) To exercise personal supervision in all matters so that religion may be safe and the progress of the country may be ensured. It is not fit to give the work to be done by others while the Khalifa himself either devotes himself to religious practices or worldly pleasures. For at times those upon whom trust is placed prove false and even well wishers are known to deceive. God says in the Koran "O David I have made thee Khalifa in the world, therefore do thou justice among men and do not follow thy fancies for thou shalt stray from the way of God." In this extract God has not only enjoined upon the Khalifa to do justice himself but he is also declared inexcusable and lost if he follows his own fancies in anything.

In view of the duties and rights enumerated and explained above it is impossible for any man of even very common understanding, to think that the Sultan of Turkey is the Khalifa of the Indian Mussalmans or that the Muhammadans of India can call him their Khalifa in the real sense of the term. Evidently, the Sultan cannot exercise any of the powers and prerogatives of the Khalifa over the Muhammadans of this country nor are they in any matter bound by their religion to obey the Sultan. They are subjects of the King-Emperor and owe their allegiance to him alone. The commands of the King-Emperor are religiously binding upon them, and I think there is hardly any single Muhammadan who thinks or wants to act as though it were otherwise. It is, therefore, quite wrong to discuss the question of the Khilafat in the senses explained above and to call the Sultan Khalifa with the meaning which the word conveys.

But by denying Khilafat it does not follow that the Indian Mussalmans have no love for the Sultan of Turkey and that they do not care for the safety of the Turkish Government. On the contrary, the truth is that all the Muhammadans have great sympathy and love for the Sultan. They all wish with one heart the stability of the Turkish rule and earnestly pray to God that friendly relations between their Government, *i. e*, the British Government and the Sultan may be firmly established. Those of us who say that they do not care a bit for the Sultan and for Turkey are either cringing flatterers of the British Government whom, it is certain, the Government will never believe, or they have no love for religion; they also go against the natural law.

It should be remembered that symathy for religion and for a community is quite distinct from political relations. It is not necessary that those who love the Sultan because he is of the same religion should not also be loyal and faithful to the British Government under which they live. Nor does it follow because we are subjects of the British Government that therefore we should not wish for the safety of the Sultan or other Mussalman Rulers and be sorry for them if anything happens to them. Loyalty towards our Government does not exclude the idea of sympathy with one's co-religionists. Those who think that the two are exclusive of each other, are ignorant both of their religious duties and of their political relations. There are many things in this world in which as a matter of duty one has to do acts for which by natural sentiment one feels sorry. For instance if any one of us is made a judge and his own son or father is charged before him he would as an impartial judge, if the case is proved, pass sentence upon him although he would feel extremely sorry to do so.

Thus also if, God forbid, there be a war between our Government and any Muhammadan power, we should, as loyal subjects be on the side of our own Government, but as Muhammadans we should also be sad about it.

And we think that no true Muhammadan in India holds different opinion

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"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906.

COAL AND DIAMONDS.

The new issue of the Records of the Geological Survey of India contains two important chapters, the former treating of the composition and quality of a series of Indian coals, and the latter, the geology of the State of Panna, principally with reference to the diamond-bearing deposits. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, writes on the coals, a necessarily highly technical paper, which it seems was undertaken at the instance of the Director of the Geological Survey of India, who held it would be useful if the preliminary examination of these coals, already made at the Imperial Institute could be supplemented by determination of the amount of moisture and of phosphorous contained in them, the former constituent being of special interest in relation to the geological age of the coal, and the latter with reference to its suitability for iron-smelting. It is found that whilst many Indian coals contain very small amounts of phosphorus, others contain a sufficient amount to take into consideration, if it were intended to employ them for the manufacture of coke, to be used for iron-smelting. In these cases the amounts of phosphorous contained in the finished cokes should be determined before deciding on the suitability or otherwise of these coals for the purpose. The constituents which have been determined are: fixed carbon, perhaps the most significant datum not only in reference to the value of the coal as such, but also as affecting the quality of the coke obtainable from it; ash, or mineral matter, a high percentage of which is characteristic of an inferior coal; volatile matter, including bituminous constituents, gas, moisture and finally sulphur and phosphorous, large proportions of which are objectionable for most of the purposes for which coal is employed and especially for the smelting of iron. In addition, an approximate determination has been made of the heat-producing power of the principal coals by ascertaining their thermal value or calorific equivalent. The general characters and coking quality of such coal have also been recorded. Analyses reveal great divergence between coals of the various series and coals showing the larger percentage of moisture generally belonging to the higher seams in the Ranigunj series, but the upper and lower seams cannot be separated absolutely in this way. For those interested Dr. Dunstan published a series of elaborate tables.

Mr. Vredenburg, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is the authority on the Panna diamonds. All that he can assert as to the origin of these stones is that they are derived from the Bundelkhand granite area, the disintegration of which furnished the materials that now make up the Vindhyan sandstones. The pebbles of the Lower Rewa conglomerate are derived partly from the quartz reefs of the Bundelkhand granite, partly from the Bijawars and Lower Vindhyans. Fragments derived from these two sedimentary formations are absent from the Upper Rewa conglomerate which only contains pebbles of vein-quartz. These quartz pebbles derived from the granite area are therefore the essential associates of the diamonds, and the original home of the gem must be one of the rocks of the granitic region, either the granite itself or its quartz reefs or the basic dykes. The reputed richness in diamonds of the Panna conglomerate when it contains numerous pebbles of the Lower Vindhyan green quartzite known as *kansya*, if definitely confirmed, says Mr. Vredenburg does not, of course, imply any genetic relation, but would simply signify that the constituents of those portions of the conglomerate were derived from a spot where the particular green quartzite occurred close to an exposure of richly diamond-bearing rock and that both were simultaneously denuded. But the truth of this association within the conglomerate is not well established and, even if it were, our knowledge of the ancient physical conditions of the area is still too imperfect to follow up this clue. Mr. Vredenburg enters into a long and carefully written scientific description of the gems, which will be Greek to the general reader. Suffice it to say that the crystals are remarkably perfect and, in spite of the rough treatment to which the conglomerate is subjected when artificially broken up, a broken or cleaved specimen is rarely found. Out of 241 specimens Mr. Vredenburg found only twenty-one cleaved or broken ones. The surface of the crystals, in the majority of cases, is beautifully smooth, indicating very little wear since the diamonds were removed from their original matrix. Out of 199 specimens, 136 had a highly lustrous surface. In thirty-three the surface was smooth but without a high degree of lustre, in twenty-five it was frosted and in five only, rough. When the crystals were examined with a lens, the frosted surface was found to be due to the presence of numerous very shallow triangular etchings all over the crystal face. The rough crystals when examined in the same manner, were found to be irregularly pitted, the pits being usually triangular, but much deeper than when the surface appears merely frosted.

We are given a graphic description of the stones, which Mr. Vredenburg refers to with almost parental tenderness. He says the majority of the diamonds are either of a brilliant white, such as is seldom met with in South African gems, or are of that still more beautiful blue-white which is quite unknown among South African specimens. The outer surface of crystals with a colourless interior is sometimes of a very pale straw-yellow, which disappears when the gem is cut, as it affects only a thin film on the outer surface. The same is said to be the case with some crystals of a very beautiful pale sea-green of exquisite delicacy, which are known as "bamboo-leaves." Such green crystals, when cut, are perfectly white, but said to be almost more beautiful in their uncut state. They are very rare, but greenish crystals of a far less pleasant hue are fairly numerous and are commercially of inferior value because the colour extends more or less through the crystals. Some of the crystals are of various shades of brown, sometimes very deep, though opaque-black ones have never been observed and the brown ones are of very little value. The majority of the crystals are of a beautiful water and lustre and very seldom clouded or flawed. Their commonest defect—from which very few are entirely free—consists in the presence of spots which are black opaque inclusions of jagged outline. Owing to this defect a large number of the stones are unfit for the European market. Mr. Vredenburg, describing the methods of extraction employed on the diamond fields, likens them to those of a century ago. Improved upon they would doubtless prove more lucratively productive. But picks and shovels and coolie baskets are used as though the miners were digging a well. When sandstone is met a fire is lighted and left burning for several hours until the stone becomes friable and cracks. Altogether the methods are rudimentary, Mr. Vredenburg offers some valuable suggestions as to how they can be improved and shows how the present output of the mines might possibly be increased. He would have the work undertaken by the State under the supervision of an experienced European mining engineer.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

WE cannot rejoice with our contemporary on the other side of India on the successful appeal of Mr. Banerjee against the decision of the Barisal Magistrate, for the finding of the Calcutta Appeal Court merely serves to show how easy it is to drive a coach-and-four through the law. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee fully deserved the punishment he received for instigating the disturbance and defying the Police regulations, also, as it seems to us, for his conduct in the Police Court. Let us take the *Statesman's* own version of the affair:—

> "Babu Surendra Nath was placed before the Magistrate on his trial though the day was a close holiday and the Magistrate did not hold court. The Magistrate refused a chair to Mr. Benerjee, saying that he was a prisoner. Babu Surendra Nath protested and said he had not come to be insulted and did not expect a remark of that kind from the Magistrate who thereupon drew up contempt proceedings and asked Mr. Banerjee to apologize, which he refused to do as he had done nothing wrong. The Magistrate then and there fined him Rs. 200. Mr. Banerjee was also tried under the Police Act for taking part in procession without a license and also for disobeying lawful orders prohibiting *Bande Mataram* in public streets. Mr. Banerjee wanted time to examine the Police Superintendent and enter on his defence. No time was allowed, and he was fined another Rs. 200. Upon his release he went to the Conference amidst a scene of wild enthusiasm. He was carried to a table to which people rushed to take the dust off his feet. Cries of *Bande Mataram* shook the pavilion."

The official report, which makes no mention of the "contempt" proceedings, gives the story of the Police regulations and of the breach of the peace. Sir Bamfylde Fuller in his statement said that having regard to the local conditions and to what took place some months ago the Magistrate by his authority told the President and Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference there, that he could allow no procession and no organized shouting of *Bande Mataram* or other such cries during the time the Conference lasted. Against this condition no appeal was preferred by the gentlemen referred to, and it was understood the conditions were accepted by the local managers of the Conference. No additional police were sent down and it was assumed that the matter would pass off quietly. But on the morning of the 14th, though no application for passes had been made, a procession was actually formed to Raja Bahadur's haveli and marched thither in regular formation; being broken up once, they again essayed to march in fours to the pandal shouting as they went. Being called on to disperse or break their ranks they refused and had eventually to be dispersed by the police; shouts being raised further up the District Superintendent found an excited crowd shouting *Bande Mataram* round Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. Being asked to stop them, he refused and asked to be arrested as a test-case. He was arrested and fined, taking responsibility for the procession and shouting. Really, Mr. Surendra Nath got no more than his deserts and it is reasonable to assume that if he rendered himself objectionable to the police he would be just as likely to do so towards the Magistrate. But judging from to-day's telegram he has got off on the strength of a legal quibble. So much the worse for the interests of both law and order.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

THE question of the lease of the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries has assumed the shape of a stalking horse in the House of Commons. After dissenting, in the most curious manner, from his chief, the Under Secretary for the Colonies announced that he considered that all had been done to secure the interests of the Colony, and most people supposed that, when Mr. Winston-Churchill expressed himself as satisfied, the House would take it as futile to go further. But several Scotch Members interested in the Pearl trade thought otherwise and now Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has pronounced exactly as did his junior. Therefore it would seem that the desires of the Pearl traders are likely to remain unsatisfied. And we entirely fail to see why they should not. Much has been said and written upon the subject, and, sifting out the good from the bad, it is evident that the man on the spot is satisfied. It is an agitation which ranks with the Bengal agitation, and is worth exactly as much serious consideration. The business men of Colombo are far more likely to know what is best for Ceylon than those who know it but as an island and they decided long ago that the Colony was making a good bargain by handing over the fisheries at a fair and substantial rental for a fixed number of years to a private enterprise which would develop them on sound principles. We have yet to hear of any similar agitation on account of mining leases being granted. The whole case is easily summed up in the fact that under old conditions too much profit went to the dealers at home, and too little to Ceylon. An attempt has been made to remedy this, and those interested have sent up a wail of protest. They naturally would.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

CONSIDERING that the tendency of the present day is to cut down debates and to apply the closure when any disposition to undue loquacity manifests itself, it is remarkable that Mr. John Morley should ask the Indian Government to devote more time to the discussion of the Budget. As it is each member prepares a long speech beforehand and desires nothing more than to have his say, as expressed in his manuscript. Mr. Morley appears to think otherwise. But experience will, we imagine, teach him that he is wrong. Moreover, hon. members of the Legislative Council give up more of their time to the discharge of public duties than they care for, and to keep them beating the air and wasting words would be unfair as well as futile.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE celebration of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday at Birmingham this week culminated in a political gathering at Birmingham, which was what the septagenarian gentleman's followers most desired. He did what he could to restore confidence in the Fiscal crusade and its prospects of ultimate success, although he did not deny that the progress so far recorded has not been so rapid as he could have desired. His policy will be slowly advocated for the present, the country being far too much interested in the Education Bill, the probable action of the House of Lords and Government's response to pay much attention to the fiscal question.

THE details of Lord Kitchener's monsoon tour are not yet settled

CHERRAPOONJEE reports fifteen and a half inches of rain on Monday.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was registered at Simla at 3-50 a.m., on Tuesday.

THE Burmese priest, Shwe Khin, aged ninety-three, has hanged himself at Bassein (Burma) with his robe.

Two suits to recover Rs. 15,000 from Fire Insurance Companies have been entered in the Burma Courts.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the designation of the Cantonment of Mian Mir being changed to Lahore Cantonment.

MR. A. HARVEY, the newly appointed Secretary to the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, has arrived in India and took up his duties on Monday.

SIR ARTHUR FANSHAWE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Director-General of the Post Office in India, has arrived in England. Major Ross Keppel, political officer in the Khyber, who returns in October, is also a late arrival.

IT is prohibited by a notification just issued from Simla to bring into British India American or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities. The object in view is to prevent the importation of that disastrous pest the cotton-boll worm.

IT is notified for information that applications for direct commissions in the Indian Army, and draft notifications making promotions to and among the Native commissioned grades, are in future to be submitted direct to Army Head-Quarters by Divisional and Independent Brigade Commanders, instead of through Command Head-Quarters as at present.

As the Baghdad Railway scheme is once more coming to the front, it is interesting to note that attention is being directed to the question of improving the navigation of the Tigris in its lower reaches. The Turkish Government are slow to move in matters affecting trade, but they must see that it is to their interest to make access to Baghdad from the Persian Gulf as easy as possible. The railway will, in all probability, reach that port some years before the Southern extension to Koweit is finished, and small steamers and craft in the Gulf will thus have their chances increased of securing a good deal of the trade. But if the difficulties of navigation in the Tigris remain as at present the rate of expansion will be slow. The Porte would be well advised to engage engineers at once who could survey the river and prepare estimates for a comprehensive improvement scheme.

IN a New South Wales scientific journal some additional light has been thrown on the evolutionary hypothesis—some gaps filled up in a review of the processes by which Nature attains her ends. It appears that woman came as a "sport"—a sort of abnormal production such as horticulturists and naturalists so frequently meet in the world's flora and fauna. She became human before man and indeed taught the latter to speak. Seeing the use to which he puts this acquired faculty in pulpit and Parliament—not to mention stage and street-corner—it is perhaps, to be regretted that she commenced with his tongue instead of his ear—began by teaching howling instead of hearkening. This anterior humanity—this crossing of the boundary line (if any) between instinct and reason—raises a serious question. Where did she get a husband when she was human and her only possible mate bestial? She must have put up with some Caliban if she took anybody. In a measure this would explain the appearance of satyrs and their penchant for forests. But—as can be seen in the Sydney Art Gallery—they had legs dangerous to venture on, terminating in hoofs of a pronounced pattern. Even among the men of to-day, in spite of Millenniums of intermarriages, this cloven hoof occassionally peeps out.

THE War Stores Commission sat again on June 15, when evidence was given respecting a refund made to a firm of contractors at Cape Town, who had bought a large quantity of tinned meat at 1d. and ½d. per tin and were afterwards allowed to return 367,000 tins at 1d. a tin. Some further evidence was given by Major Walton, Col. Caldwell, and Col. Morgan, the latter stating that he had never received any pecuniary consideration of any kind in connection with the contracts. On June 19 the Commission inquired as to the circumstances under which Messrs. Worthington and Wilson had money paid for biscuits refunded to them, and how it came about that they were allowed to buy hay from the Army at a price which left only 9d. per 100 lb. net and sell it immediately to the Repatriation Department at a profit of 49,000*l*. Major Walton stated that it did not occur to him to ask the Repatriation Department if they would buy the hay direct because the department had had a list of the Army's stores for months. It was possible that they had a sudden demand for hay and that the contractors heard of this. On June 20 Major Walton and Col. Hipwell were recalled and examined with regard to their dealings with the contractors in respect of sales of lime juice, flour, milk proteids, and other articles.

WHEN Major Walter, the commanding officer of the Corps of Commissionaires, replied to Sir George White at the inspection of the Corps in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, says the correspondent of the *Globe*, he expressed the hope that it might not be the last time of the men being inspected amid such appropriate surroundings; at the same time he used the ominous words, "We know that the official destroying angel is on the wing." The expression puzzled many of those present, but it had reference to the report, believed to be only too well founded, that the military authorities, in conjunction with their lordships of the Treasury, seriously contemplate the abolition of Chelsea Hospital and the dispersal of the old pensioners. It is just the sort of reform that the permanent officials of the War Office, acting with the Treasury, are capable of, but it is trusted that it will not be permitted to take place without very serious protest. That very interesting and extremely well managed little institution, the Duke of York's Royal Military School, is already being sacrificed at the altar of economy, for the boys and the school are about to be removed to Dover, ostensibly for the benefit of the children's health and to enable the advantages of the establishment to be extended to a greater number of boys. But recent events show only too clearly that the reasons given to Parliament for the removal of the school were absolutely false, for there is to be no greater accommodation in the new school. The fact is, the school is being sacrificed so that money may be made by the sale of the site, and for the same reason Chelsea Hospital will be sacrificed if it can be managed. Chelsea Hospital and its valuable grounds belong neither to the Government nor to Parliament. They belong to the pensioners, and are held in fee by the commissioners in trust for the pensioners. The correspondent then gives his reasons for his statements.

SILVER-SEEKERS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

(BY GEORGE BATEMAN.)

COBALT, until a few months ago, was a mere village, without an hotel, a religious meeting-place, or a building of any pretension. Within so much of the present year as has already passed over 400 buildings are said to have been erected, and many more are being built or planned, while hundreds of men are housed in the white tents that are to be found scattered in the forest, on the mountains, and on the western shore of Lake Temiskaming, which forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. Among the new buildings are a number of hotels, some decorated in the most lavish fashion, others mere wooden huts. Everywhere the "Tent Company" has notices of beds to be let under canvas, while separate marquees announce that accomodation may be had within. The religious denominations have also realised the importance of the sudden development of the district, and I found the newly ordained Presbyterian clergyman, fresh from Kington College, cleaning a huge marquee which is to serve as his church for the time. At the moment he was the only ordained Protestant clergyman in the township, although the Methodists have built a wooden church close by the site of the tent of the Presbyterians, and their representative is expected shortly.

All this development has arisen as the result, of the discovery of silver, cobalt, nickel, and other valuable mineral deposits. The first find was made by a blacksmith, two years ago last November. The man was engaged on the "right of way," or development road, and finding there was not enough work to occupy his whole time, got permission to spend his spare hours prospecting for minerals and hunting. His first claim is now known as La Rose, or Timmins's Dunlop, for which Mr. Timmins told me he paid the fortunate blacksmith dols. 30,000. This was one of the mines visited recently by the provincial legislators, headed by Mr. Cochrane, the Minister of Lands and Mines, and there appears to be good authority for the statement made to them that the car-load of ore, weighing 30 tons, had been proved of the value of dols. 25,000. Another car-load was sent to the Rothschild's, and the exact value is not yet known. The statement is made that although the ore is undoubtedly rich it is extremely refractory. Veins were shown leading from the surface of the bed-rock to a point 50 yards away, and to an alleged depth of over 250 feet, while surface workings had revealed other veins in various parts of the property. Another mine we visited was the Trewethey, which almost adjoins La Rose, where the shaft has been sunk a depth of about 100 feet, and where also, it is claimed, very rich ores have been found. No practical mineralogist, geologist, or mining engineer was present to advise the party, all of whom appeared greatly impressed with the visible silver-bearing ore shown. It should, however, be mentioned that in the material brought up the shaft at Trewethey's for the visitors' inspection, there was no silver-bearing ore; while the shaft working at La Rose had been suspended, it was said, for the purpose of sinking to the lower level. Silver and other metals there is in considerable quantities, but its extent and payability can only be determined by a longer and more scientific examination than was possible at the moment. In addition to the two mentioned, the O'Brien, Forster's, the American (reputed to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company), Drummonds, and many others are reported to be paying propositions, and the report has gathered prospectors and miners from as far away as British Columbia, Australia, Mexico, and Cornwall, while the London and New York Stock Exchanges are both represented by prospecting parties.

That Cobalt regards its position as one of proved and increasing importance is seen in the high prices paid for sites in the town, which has now its own local governing authority, which is surveying and levelling and planning with the utmost seriousness. Town lots for a combined stock exchange, opera-house, and overhead office cost dols. 30,000 and dols. 350 a month rent was, I was told, being paid for a saloon about 60ft. by 30ft., in which the only thing approaching an intoxicant was a very light lager beer, retailed at 10 cents (roughly fivepence) per glass. Just opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce has a quite handsome building constructed in British Columbia and transported in sections, while the Imperial Bank has an almost palatial office on the best site in the township. All these, with the station of the Grant Trunk Railway Company, which runs at the foot of the rise upon which the town is built and along the shore of Lake Cobalt, are entirely wooden structures, and one trembles to think of the fire risks involved. Bush fires are an almost daily occurrence, chiefly due to the careleseness of those who are clearing land and who burn the brushwood and small dry timber without regard of danger to their own and other people's property. Already Cobalt has had one terrible experience of this danger; seven tons of dynamite exploded just to the north of the town, and kindled a fire which burned out a number of houses, stores, and sheds.

Fortunately Ontario is a strongly temperance State, and the licences to sell intoxicants are only sparingly issued. Moreover, from six o'clock on Saturday night until Monday no intoxicants can be purchased, except upon the certificate of a medical man that they are required as medical necessaries. The police are in complete control, and I have seen less drunkenness than might be seen any evening in a tour through London, or any other large city or town at home. In justice to the immigrants from other parts, it should be said that they appear to be a picked lot for the most part—tall, erect, burly fellows, most of them of below middle age, and the majority English-speaking and of the best English type morally. All the picturesque wickedness of mining life in story is conspicuously absent. Gambling saloons are hidden away, if they exist; pool saloons are few in number and poorly patronised; and I have seen but one revolver besides my own, both of them receiving the attention usually bestowed on curiosities.

The prospectors include a considerable number of mineralogical students at Kingston and Toronto Universities. One prospector is a lady. The Indians paid her a visit a few weeks ago, and went back to fetch their wives and children to see her at work. Beyond a shrug of the shoulders, they expressed no surprise at finding the "mad whites" developing a new trait of character. The prospectors have dubbed her "the Queen," and I respect her desire for anonymity.

To the south of the developed area lie huge timber belts, upon which most of the first-class wood has already been cleared. In this direction it is almost certain there are extensions of the already worked metal deposits, and as the geological formation generally is declared to be the same, it is believed that here may be found even richer deposits of silver than in the immediate neighbourhood of Cobalt. The Provincial Government has decided to grant no prospecting rights over the great area, to buy out any existing lease-holders, including the war veterans if there are any located on the ground, and to work the minerals themselves. As the Dominion Government has determined to make its own silver coinage and is building a mint for that purpose at Ottawa, there will be a home market for the product, and works for treating the ore to be erected. This will be greatly to the advantage of the industry generally, as the ore is now chiefly sent to New Jersey City, 300 or 400 miles away, the American company alone being able to treat their own product at the Sudbury smelting works.

The whole country on both sides of Lake Temiskaming is excellent for hunting, the game including bear, moose, red deer and beaver in plenty. The Government allow only one hunting permit to each person, and on each only one moose may be killed. Thus the extinction of the species is provided against, the law also forbidding the killing of any of the does. Fishing exists without limit, and canoeing is delightful. All that, of course, is for the summer; but for the hardy man the winter gives the most exhilarating sledging, tobogganing, and ski-running conceivable. There are two routes from England, either by the Canadian Pacific steamships to Montreal and thence by the same Company's rail to Mattawa and up to Temiskaming, whence boats complete the journey by a 76-mile sail up the lake of that name to Haileybury. The other route is the New York, and thence up to North Bay, Ontaria, and on to Haileybury.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th May, amounted to Rs. 2,142 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of [illegible] 209, Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May, were Rs. 40,949 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,055.

ASCOT AT "THE GARGEYLES."

BY LYLUPH LUMLEY.

"BREAKFAST at half-past eight—sharp," Seymour Chilgate had declared on the previous night with the cheery optimism of a man seeking his bed. That was at half-past twelve. This was half-past ten in the dining-room at "The Gargoyles," six miles from Ascot Heath, and the breakfast still lay on the table, bubbling softly and expectantly under the subtle influence of a patently-contrived electrical warmth. Doors at each end of the room opened, and almost simultaneously two women entered; one with an early-morning air of trespass, and the other with a quick inquisitive alertness. For a moment they exchanged the glances which show that at heart every woman is a swordsman; then the elder, if it could be admitted that they were not exactly balanced in the careful arts which defy such discoveries, held out her hand.

"I am Mrs. Manvers; I don't think we have met," she said, without insisting on the point.

The other took the extended hand with an inviting friendliness.

"Quite absurd, isn't it?" she answered. "I am Mrs. Adscum. Perhaps you have heard of me as a very old friend of the Chilgates?"

Mrs. Manvers dropped into a chair languidly.

"No," she said, "I don't think so; but I'm so glad. I came down early, hoping to find some one who would pick out the family for me. It's so dreadfully awkward, isn't it, nowadays, when one stays in so many houses where one is a perfect stranger, and is expected to remember one's hostess if one meets her on the staircase? And we only arrived last night at an unearthly hour—had trouble, you know, on the road."

Mrs. Adscum nodded sympathetically.

"Ah, tyres?" she queried.

"And almost everything else. Our ignition's a perfect wreck, and I'm sure I don't know how we shall be able to use the car to-day if they want her. Do they expect the loan of your motor here and find your own petrol?"

Mrs. Adscum, who was fluttering round the table like a bird, switching on eggs and switching off bacon, with a display of technical knowledge concerning the appointments of the table which would have done credit to an assistant engineer, stopped with a smile.

"Don't let that worry you. This is a wonderful house; they keep every modern wonder on the premises, and a staff of ingenious creatures who can do anything, from mending your jewels to building a gasometer. But, of course, you don't know Chilgate—he's one of the most versatile men out of history; and as for Rex——"

"Ah, who's Rex?" Mrs. Manvers interrupted.

The little woman beside her took a kidney with a kind of masculine heartiness.

"He *is* the family, my dear—you mustn't mind my calling you my dear'; it's horribly vulgar, but it soothes me while I talk. Rex—yes, Rex is one of those awful realities borrowed from fiction, who are destined to be a burden to their parents and the admiration of all the world which loves spirit and a strong right arm. Only last night he defied the Admiral." Mrs. Adscum stopped suddenly and peered about the room. "There are no servants about, are there, my dear? But how absolutely unpardonable!—perhaps you like servants for breakfast? I can't endure them in the morning when I'm nervey; they always make me feel as if I was tending my *p's* and *q's* in a Sunday school."

Mrs. Manvers was growing interested; she declined any form of service.

"Well," the little woman proceeded, pecking at an egg like a despairing hen seeking to hasten her offspring into the world, "Admiral Wen's a cormorant—I mean, of course, a martinet; and his girl Enis—a most dear, lovely girl—and this foolish boy of Chilgate's have taken it into their heads that they want to get married. Of course, I knew of it for weeks; all the silly gooses come to me and expect me to pair them off with the ease of a poulterer. But there's family history in the way, Something happened—Heaven knows what—between the mediaeval Chilgates and the ancient Wens; and although socially and all that kind of thing they are the best of friends; both of them are blank walls across the road to matrimony. I've tried my best to persuade the Admiral to stay in town; but, poor old dear, he's a martyr to Bridge with the love for horses of a cavalry major. How it's all going to——"

The door opened just then to admit the Admiral, a man fashioned according to the popular conception of retired sea veterans of the old school. Close upon him came Chilgate, a fresh and highly burnished sportsman, followed by his wife, a woman who had the rare gift of absorbing her husband's enthusiasm in life without sacrificing her femininity; the rest of the guests made more or less felicitous entries at intervals, according to their capacity for assuming any sort of regard for a dying British institution which expects people to be not only visible but mentally fit before luncheon. Men-servants commenced to offer dishes without conviction, and guests to frown them away ominously. Chilgate, with no effort whatever, was maintaining the traditions which belonged to a heartier and a hungrier age.

"Now, don't any of you run away with the notion that I want to spoil your sport," he was protesting in a genial all-round address on the ethics of betting, "but I do say that I don't care a brass trivet for backing another man's fancy. I dumped my little bet on the Stakes a week ago, and that finished me. Of course, I don't know what that precious young scamp of mine has been promising you, but I don't mind guessing it's a hundred-to-one chance, and to run you all up to town in the motor afterwards and stand a dinner at the Carlton."

"He has," came a laughing chorus.

"And he's gone into town on the car to find the necessary gee," volunteered someone else.

Mrs. Chilgate's keen maternal ear caught the news and turned with a start from making the acquaintance of one of her guests.

"What's that you're saying? Is Rex up?" she asked, exchanging a flash of understanding with Chilgate, and resting her eyes on the countenance of the Admiral, who was just then anxiously sweeping the horizon as represented by the faces round the table. The wave of telepathic alarm passed through the brain of Mrs. Adscum sitting by the Admiral's side, but left her with her dancing quizzical smile still playing about her lips.

Ever so cautiously she pressed the Admiral's arm, but she spoke at cross-purposes to Mrs. Chilgate.

"Did I hear you asking for Enis, Hilda? Because I saw her from my window half an hour ago standing transfixed in the paddock."

Mrs. Chilgate breathed a sigh. There was a murmur of interest among the guests. Some had a vague idea that the Chilgates were keeping an Ascot winner among the surprises of their house-party.

"I say, Chilgate," asked a voice, "you haven't got the hundred-to-one chance on the premises after all?"

The strange magic of curiosity was mounting into the heads of even those who were still certain that just one more hour's sleep would have made them fresher than paint. A volley of questions was already being discharged at Chilgate's head. He rose grimmingly, at bay.

Precisely at that instant a fleet form danced through the opened French window, and stood for one embarrassed moment. Sunshine and a breath of roses followed close in its footsteps. Then the form darted to Mrs. Chilgate's side, forgetting everything but its excitement. Enis Wen looked round upon the men and women fronting her. "It's the most perfect and wonderful ballon," she cried rapturously. "Oh, you must, everyone, come out and see it."

The more impressionable guests rose and went towards the window, craning their necks skyward, to find only a serene June sky.

"Where is it?" they demanded, now without a trace of breakfast lassitude.

Chilgate turned to his wife and saw Enis bending down to her.

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" the girl was whispering in her hostess's ear above the rattle of voices, "I had no idea it was to be a secret. I went out before breakfast to—to pick some roses, and saw the men getting it ready.

Mrs. Chilgate raised her eyebrows in perplexity and bit her lips. When you are still among the pioneer ballooning hostesses you at least expect to order your own ascents, and this is what Mrs. Chilgate was feeling under the impression that she had done. Captive flights were to have been the climax to a week's racing; and now, according to the girl at her side, premature inflation had ruined her carefully arranged plans. There was nothing for it but to save the little glory that was to be extracted from the situation. She rose and held up her arm with an effective little dramatic gesture.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PROSPECTS FOR FISCAL REFORM.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Hopes for Early Success.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE RISINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting of fourteen thousand at Birmingham yesterday.

Numerous addresses were presented to him.

In his speech he dwelt upon Tariff Reform, which, he said, was necessary to unite the Empire.

He was confident that the Free Trade superstition would go.

They were not moving as fast as some might desire, but fast enough for him. He hoped to see his cherished ideas successful at an early date.

He referred with disgust and indignation to the conduct of the Ministerialists as regards the Egyptian executions and Natal.

Subsequently a torchlight procession took place.

FIGHTING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

RED FLAG PROCESSIONS.

Attacked by Cossacks.

LONDON, JULY 9.

St. Petersburg is growing daily more unsafe. A serious fight took place last night, between the revolutionary demonstrators, the Cossacks and the Police. Many were wounded.

The Revolutionaries paraded the streets with red flags and sang the Marseillaise.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Desirability for More Discussion.

Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons, said he was sensible of the importance of allowing more time for the Indian Budget debate in the Viceregal Council. He added that he was discussing the question with the Indian Government.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

Special Enquiry Refused.

GUARDING THE COLONY'S INTERESTS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries lease seemed to have been drafted with a sincere desire to safeguard, to the utmost, the property of the Colony, and he saw no ground for granting a special enquiry.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Causes a Duel.

LONDON, JULY 10.

As a result of a dispute arising from the Dreyfus revision, General Gonse and Colonel Picquart had a duel with pistols in Paris yesterday. The former missed and General Picquart did not fire.

THE STRANDED "MONTAGUE."

Attempt to Float at High Tide.

SEEMINGLY HOPELESS SITUATION.

LONDON, JULY 9

There was an extra high tide yesterday when efforts were made to refloat the "Montague," but they failed. The attending warships are now leaving the spot as a similarly high tide will not take place until September.

[The battleship Montague went ashore near Lundy Island in the Bristol channel on a firm bed of rocks a few weeks ago. At once efforts were made with a false bottom to get her afloat. A large quantity of steel plates, all cut to measure, quickly arrived from Devonport. Huge timbers, twenty inches square and thirty feet long, were also used, and it was expected that as soon as the false bottom had been securely fitted and all the holes plugged the vessel would float. A rock of considerable size absolutely pierced the vessel, and this had to be cut through, a long and difficult piece of work. Apparently up to now it has been impossible to get the Montague afloat.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF SIR JOHN FORBES.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The death is announced of General Sir John Forbes.

[The late Sir John Forbes entered his ninetieth year last month. He commenced his military career in the Bombay Cavalry in 1835. In 1848 he married a daughter of Colonel A. A. Drummond. He saw service in Sind and Afghanistan in 1841-42, and later under Sir Charles Napier. He was severely wounded in the Persian war fifty years ago, and he was also in the Central Indiar Campaign.]

AN HEIR TO NEPAL.

Great Rejoicings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Great rejoicings have occurred in Khatmandu on account of the birth of a son and heir to the Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal.

BANK CLERK AS FORGER.

Calcutta Babu Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The case of Mohendra Nath Mookerjee, typist in the Account Department of the Bank of Bengal, charged with forgery, etc., ended at the High Court Sessions yesterday, when the accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Great Increase in Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

There is an average of three cases of plague every two hours, day and night, in Rangoon and one death every hour. The local authorities are greatly perturbed. Wholesale inoculations are going on and the special aid of employers is implored.

FOR HONOUR'S SAKE.

Chandernagore Duel which Did Not Come Off.

GOURMET'S AT VARIANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

There was considerable excitement in Chandernagore last week, when two of the most prominent officials there arranged a duel, because the one accused the other of enticing away his Madrassi cook. The ground was selected and Seconds and a Doctor appointed, but the four sensible Seconds convened a meeting at which they decided that it would be lowering to the dignity of their respective Principals, and sullying the prestige of the glorious Republic for two such prominent officials to quarrel and fight over a cook. They accordingly advised the noble combatants to reconsider the affair and to refrain from disgracing themselves and their exalted positions, by bringing a little common sense to bear on the matter. The advice had the desired effect and Monsieur "X" tendered an apology, which was readily accepted by Monsieur "Y." Thus ended a terrible affair.

INDIAN MISSIONARY BICENTENARY.

Celebration in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Missionary Conference, the 200th Anniversary of the beginning of the Protestant Christian Missions in India was celebrated at the Union Chapel Hall last evening. The Hon. Mr. McIntosh, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of representatives of various Missions.

CELEBRATION AT TRANQUEBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

At Tranquebar, yesterday morning the two-hundredth anniversary of the Mission, was announced by a flourish of cornets. All the Missionaries, including delegates and native pastors of the Mission, streamed into the church in clerical robes. The service was a most imposing one. The Rev. Matthews delivered a jubilee address. The Rev. Samuel gave a short report of the Mission's progress during the last two hundred years. New Jerusalem Church was packed closely with people from all parts of the country.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

No Definite News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 10.

There is still no definite information about the Amir's visit to India and therefore no sort of arrangements are settled. If His Highness does come, Agra has been mentioned as a suitable place for meeting the Viceroy.

ELECTRICITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

Interest of the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

News from Kabul states that the Amir is showing great interest in the project for generating electric power at Jabli-us-Siraj in the direction of Charikar. The water-power below the junction of the Pangsher and Ghorband rivers will be utilised to drive the dynamos.

THE MAHSUD RISING.

Tribal Allowances to be Renewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The tribal allowances to the Mahsuds, which have been suspended since the murder of Major Donaldson at Bannu last November, will be renewed in the autumn, if no further offences are committed. The Mahsuds have been already mulcted in a fine of Rs. 20,000.

THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The settlement recently arrived at between the Khan of Dir and his brother, Mian Gul, gives the latter better terms than he formerly enjoyed. It is now hoped that he will refrain from further plotting against the Khan.

ANOTHER RAID ON KOHAT.

A Shepherd Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

On July 6th, fifteen Ziauddins made a raid into the Kohat District between Kachai and Marri. They killed one shepherd, wounded another and decamped with two rifles.

CHOLERA IN NEPAL.

Little Sign of Disappearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The outbreak of cholera in Nepal which stopped the shooting trip of the Prince of Wales, assumed an epidemic form and has not, even yet, died out as the disease is still prevalent in the valley. The mortality throughout the country has been heavy for months past.

FAREWELL TO A JUDGE.

Influential Gathering at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose, gave a farewell reception on Friday last at his residence to Mr. Justice Pratt, who is about to retire from the High Court Bench. There was a large and influential gathering present.

TEA PLANTERS

Want Legislative Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Indian Tea Association has addressed a further communication to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, soliciting the favour of the Lieutenant-Governor to represent the matter of representation to the newly-formed Legislative Council, to the Government of India, with a view to the regulations being altered, so as to permit of the Tea Industry being permanently represented. The Association wish to point out, however, that the Tea Industry do not wish to deprive the Jute Industry of representation.

THE ARMY REDUCTIONS.

Composition of the New Unit.

THE GUARDS' BATTALIONS.

(FROM OUR COPRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London, 9th July, says: "The papers are busy, speculating on Mr. Haldane's statement regarding the 3rd Battalions of the Scots Guards and Coldstreams, which, it is said, will be disbanded, and also about the 36 Batteries which are to be reduced.

"The key note of the policy, the *Tribune* says, will be to reach an organisation capable of development in war. A Division of three brigades of Infantry will be the future unit with Yeomanry furnishing the divisional cavalry and supplemented by heavy and Howitzer batteries as divisional artillery. The reduced batteries will be maintained as a skeleton reserve.

EXIT THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

Severe Comments on Mr. Emerson's Judgment.

APPEAL FULLY SUSTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The High Court's Judgment in Mr. Surrendra Nath Banerjee's case deals primarily with the law on the subject of contempt. Section 480 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, says, "Judgment empowers a Court to cause a person who has committed an offence, described in Section 228 of the I. P. C., in the presence of the Court to be detained in custody and at any time before the rising of Court on the same day, the Court may take cognisance of the offence and sentence the offender to a fine, not exceeding two hundred rupees. The procedure must necessarily be summary, but the legislature has guarded the rights of the subject by making it imperative on the Court, dealing with a person summarily under Section 480, to record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement, if any, made by the offender, as well as the fining and sentence. Sub Section (2) of 481 further lays down: "If the offence is under Section 220 of the I. P. C. the record shall show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the court, interrupted or insulted, was sitting and the nature of the interruption or insult.

To guard further and more effectively, the rights of the subject, Section 486 gives a right of appeal from every sentence under Section 480. The directions contained in Section 481 are clearly mandatory and omission to record the particulars, mentioned in Section 481, has always been held to be fatal to the proceedings. A full and clear record, as contemplated by Section 481, is not only a guarantee of the coolness and judicial temper of the Presiding Officer, but also affords materials for the Appellate Court to proceed on. It is conceded before us, and it cannot but be conceded that proceedings of the District Magistrate, in this case are too laconic and contravene the directions of the law.

Some reported cases are then referred to and the Judgment proceeds: "In the present case, we cannot but, with the record of the Magistrate's Court before us, characterise the proceedings as illegal. Basing our decision on the record itself, as it was on the 14th of April, we are of opinion that the order of Magistrate cannot be supported and on this ground, alone, we are prepared to make the rule absolute. We may, however, observe that not only was no record made of what Surendra Nath Banerjee said or did, causing interruption to the Learned Magistrate, as required by law, but it does not appear from the record that he was doing anything more than writing the judgment. The judicial proceedings of the trial of Surendra Nath Banerjee for an offence under Section 188 of the I.P.C, was practically over at the time, and if the Magistrate was writing his order, he could do so in the absence of the accused. The presence of the accused at that time was not at all necessary and if the Magistrate found the accused, who had not an opportunity given to him for being defended by Counsel, using words which caused interruption, he should have asked the accused to sit elsewhere until the writing of the order was finished."

THE *STATESMAN* JUBILANT.

The *Statesman* in commenting on the High Court's Judgment in the Surendra Nath Banerjee's Contempt Case, ends its leader with these words:—

"The Barisal affair is thus dismissed by the Judges with contempt, a far greater contempt than any into which Mr. Banerjee may have been betrayed.

THE KALKA SIMLA RAILWAY.

Through Bookings.

FEAR OF MORE HEAVY RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

The Kalka-Simla Railway has resumed through booking with other lines, and trains can now actually get through the whole way to Simla but for a very short distance, where the washout occurred near Solon, where passengers have to alight, while the engine is detached and the train pushed over the bad spot and coupled to another engine beyond. If there is more heavy rain, it is pretty certain that further slips will take place on this section but, in the meantime, through running can be maintained.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.

Efforts to Convert Japan.

SOCIETY FORMED IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

There is a strong Islam Movement here. An International Mahomedan Association has been formed to foster brotherhood amongst them and to promote the moral and material advancement of Mahomedans and to create religious toleration and friendly intercourse between Islamists and other religionists. The *Rangoon Times* states that the movement has a definite set object and is being worked over the whole of India, the main object being to secure the adoption of Mahomedanism as the future State Religion of Japan. An epoch-making consequence would be the revivification of Islam, which is destined to be the most powerful ally of Japan in realising her political ambitions in Asia.

IMPERIAL FAMINE RELIEF.

Local Governments' Views Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Apropos of the Hon'ble Mr. Logan's speech in the Budget debate, last March, and with regard to remarks made by Mr. Morley in the House of Commons, concerning arrangements to be made, whereby the large but spasmodic charge for famine relief should not fall so heavily on the Provincial Governments, it is understood that the Government of India has addressed all the Local Governments on the subject, asking their views as to the best methods of meeting the additional expenditure caused by local famines.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Four Lakhs Offered

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

The Rangoon Municipal loan of four lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent., is offered and investment is invited in debentures of Rs.500 or multiples

THE LEVY OF CRIMINAL FINES.

Important Point Settled.

DECISION OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 10.

An interesting point, regarding reciprocity between the Native State and the British Judicial Authorities, has been settled. The District Magistrate at Shimoga made a reference to the Mysore Government observing that the Code of Criminal Procedure does not authorize Mysore Magistrates to issue warrants of attachment on the immovable properties of persons, fined in criminal cases, situated in British territory, and enquired if there is reciprocity between Mysore and the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

The Mysore Government Order states that having regard to the use of the comprehensive expression, "All criminal processes of whatsoever description," in the Chief Commissioner's Notification of the 23rd of July 1878, it must be held, that the application of that notification cannot be restricted to personal processes only and that processes affecting property also come within its scope. Accordingly warrants issued by Magistrates in British India, under Sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the levy of fines, must continue to be executed in the Mysore State as hitherto. With regard to the converse question, warrants issued by the Mysore Courts for the levy of fines cannot, in the absence of any reciprocal arrangement with the British Government, such as exists between Mysore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, be executed in British India.

CHANGES IN THE GOLD RESERVE.

Precautions against Rupee Shortage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The notice, issued yesterday, regarding the change in the Gold Reserve Fund, signifies an important alteration in the method of dealing with the profits from coinage. Hitherto these profits have been converted into gold or held in sterling securities in England, so that should a fall occur in the exchange, the Secretary of State's drawings could be suspended and the stability of the exchange upheld. So far this proceeding has never been found necessary and the gold in England, which now amounts to 12 ½ millions sterling, has never been drawn on for the purpose, while, on the contrary, there has frequently been a shortage of rupees in India. It is therefore now proposed to invest a certain proportion of the profits of coinage in the purchase of silver which will be held in India, formed into silver discs ready for stamping and will be coined into rupees whenever trade requirements demand an expansion of the currency.

The loss of interest involved in storing this accumulated silver will be debited to the Gold Standard Reserve Fund and will not appear in the General Budget of the country.

BISHOP CORRIE'S SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Suit for Appropriation of Trust Moneys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

At the Madras High Court to-day an important suit came on for hearing in which the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable the Archdeacon, as Trustees for the time being of the endowment funds of several scholarships belonging to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, brought a suit against the Hon'ble Advocate General of Madras in the capacity of Protector of Public Charities. These Trustees seek to obtain the sanction of the Madras High Court to appropriate from time to time towards the general purposes of the school the accumulated surplus income of the scholarships. They pointed out that owing to diverse adverse circumstances, such as emigration, a large portion of European and Eurasian population from Georgetown, the school is now in serious financial difficulties, not sufficient funds being in hand to meet the salaries due to the staff. If the unused income which had accumulated from the scholarships were utilised, the Trustees hoped, with liberal grants sanctioned under the new Grant-in-Aid Code, they would be able to carry on the work of the school successfully.

Mr. Justice Boddam, before whom the suit came on, appeared inclined to view that necessity for a school of the kind ceased to exist in Georgetown. He desired to have evidence that if the appropriations asked for were sanctioned the school would supply a real want.

The case stands adjourned for a fortnight.

A SENSATIONAL CASE AT POONA.

Alleged Attempted Outrage on a Native Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

A case abounding in sensational revelations is fixed for hearing before the First Class Magistrate of Poona on 17th inst., and the among witnesses are several people of position in Bombay and Poona. The accused awaiting trial is a European, named Alfred Dillon, and he is charged with attempting to outrage the modesty of a lady belonging to a well-known and rich native family, when travelling on the G. I. P. Railway between Poona and Bombay on 17th June. The parties were travelling in a sleeping car attached to the 23-35 passenger train from Poona, when the alleged offence is said to have been committed between Kirkee and Lanowla.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

To be held in December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1906 will be opened in Calcutta at the beginning of December and will last a month. It is proposed to hold it on the site of the old Tramway Depot and on the extensive grounds adjoining the Presidency General Hospital, which have been acquired by the Bengal Government and have been lent by it for the purposes of the Exhibition.

NEW TOWNSHIP IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10

A new Burma Township has been established, called Taungdwinji, in the Magwe district embracing the Yenangyaung sub-division and the Myingun Township which latter is to be abolished.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

The following notice has been issued by the Public Health Department:—

Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th July, 1906.

The public are informed that cases of cholera are occurring in the City and that some cases have also been imported from Mofussil Districts where famine conditions and cholera are prevailing. It is therefore necessary that timely precautions may be taken:— 1. For cooking and drinking purposes no well water to be used. 2. Tap water to be boiled and filtered. 3. All milk should be boiled. 4. All food should be protected from flies. 5. All latrines and urinals should be thoroughly flushed and disinfected. 6. Over-ripe fruit should be avoided. 7. Any suspicious case should be reported to the Health Department at once.

(Sd.) J. A. TURNER, M. B., D. P. H.,
Executive Health Officer.

KING'S ANNUAL CURE.

His Majesty to Visit Marienbad Once More.

LIFE IN THE PINE-HILLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

His Majesty King Edward arrives at Marienbad on the 11th August, and stays there three weeks.

By ARLEY.

The King's intention to again go to Marienbad for his annual "cure" instead of to Homburg or Carlsbad was foreshadowed by the audience which His Majesty accorded the Abbot of Tepl a few weeks ago. Marienbad belongs to the Monks of Tepl, and as head of the Monastery, the Abbot owns the springs at Carlsbad and Marienbad, and it was at the latter place that His Majesty met the mitred churchman who is the greatest landowner in the pine-hills. His Majesty appears to have grown conservative in his sixties. He no longer flits from one pretty "bad" to another, but has apparently decided upon Marienbad as his annual rendezvous. His Majesty will certainly deserve his holiday, for his round of duties has been especially arduous of late, nearly all the members of the Royal Family having been absent from England during the last few months. Marienbad is one of those lucky places that combine loveliness of environment with salubrity of waters. It lies over 2,000 feet above the sea level, and it is surrounded on three sides by pine-clad hills fair to gaze upon. Marienbad now reckons on welcoming over 20,000 visitors every year, but its prosperity is only of recent growth. At the beginning of last century the spot where it now stands was in the centre of a trackles widerness.

Although it does such a lot of entertaining, Marienbad is but a little place—a little place containing big houses. When you get out at the railway station Marienbad's main street, the Kaiserstrasse, lies before you. On your right are large hotels, boarding houses, cafes, etc. On your left Anlagen, a pretty public park. The military kurhaus, too, is in the Kaiserstrasse. From the main strasse there leads out the Jagerstrasse, in which there is an immense public building containing post office, telegraph office, reading rooms, concert rooms, ball rooms, and that indispensable adjunct to everything German and Austrian, a restaurant. A prominent feature of Marienbad's strasses are the statues of the men who discovered the place and brought into it thousands of English pounds and millions of American dollars. Dr. Joseph Nehr and the Abbot Rutenberger look down on the cosmopolitan array of promenaders that their researches into the medicinal virtues of waters—researches made years ago—have now caused to come to Marienbad.

The springs, which bring in huge revenues to the neighbouring abbey of Tepl, are like those of Carlsbad, only cold. The water from the principal drinking springs is brought in pipes to the "Promenaden Platz." For the benefit of those who cannot drink on the spot over a million bottles are taken to all parts of the Continent every year. But you do not merely drink the waters of Marienbad. You wash in them, lie in them, almost wallow in them. You can have mud baths, pine-cone baths, alkaline baths and gas baths. In wet weather, when you cannot make excursions to the springs up in the pine-woods, you walk in the Brunnenhalle, specially built for gentle exercise. But it is ever so much nicer to climb quietly the paths that cut through the pine trees and take delicious peeps at the town below when you pause to recover. breath. The Weimar Hotel, where the King generally stays, is a huge white seven-story building, surmounted by a dome, set, as you look at it from a distance, in a frame of pine trees. It is probable that Their Majesty will again have the pleasure of meeting the Austrian Emperor at Ischl, where the Emperor resides in the summer. Their Majesties met twice last year, no end of good feeling between Austria and England being thereby created.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 5.

THE recent order of H. H. The Nizam directing the administration of justice in the Courts of the *Paigah* noblemen to be hereafter subject to the supervision and control of the High Court, has given general satisfaction. It is a fact, unfortunately to be admitted, that the work done in the Judicial Department of His Highness' Government is in itself far from satisfactory, the expression "*Mogalai* Justice" having a peculiar significancy known to everyone who has any experience of Hyderabad affairs. But the state of the Law Courts of the *Paigah* (or Fendal) noblemen and other Jaghirdars has of late come to a climax. Petitions have been pouring in from every quarter complaining of high-handedness and corruption, and the slightest investigation on the part of His Highness proved them to be only too true and the *Firman* above mentioned has been the consequence. It would also be equally advantageous to the administration and a boon to the ryots if the Revenue administration also of the *Paigahs* were brought under the supervision of the Government.

Dr. George Nundy, Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, is at present engaged in the investigation of the practice and system in the use of stamp papers in the Courts and Offices of the various noblemen and Jaghirdars. Many of these have been allowed the privilege of issuing their own stamp papers for matters coming under investigation in their respective Courts and Offices; but the manufacture of their stamp paper is done in the Government Mint, for which a royalty of 25 per cent. of the aggregate value of the stamp papers issued is levied. The noblemen who are in the enjoyment of this privilege have therefore to forward the said 25 per cent. of the total value of the stamp papers they indent for. It is now reported that many of them do not indent for a complete stock, but allow plain paper to be used by litigants and others on payment of the fixed stamp duty. His Highness has therefore directed the Inspector General to make a thorough investigation and report on the matter.

Apropos of Hyderabad rumours, it is not seldom that we find some busy bodies start up a purely imaginary tale out of spite or sheer mischief, which is also taken up by some irresponsible newspaper of a third or fourth rate order, and published and commented upon. An instance of this has recently come to the notice of the public here in the alleged transfer of Mr. Abdul Rahim from the Secretariat to a Taluqdarship. On investigation this is found to be absolutely false. Mr. Abdul Rahim is the Joint Revenue Secretary to the Government, in which capacity he has been doing very efficient work for the last three years. He has proved himself so very useful that His Highness is not only pleased with him personally for his honesty and zeal in the descharge of his duties, but has ordered that a Joint-Secretary is quite essential for the proper administration of the work in the Revenue Department of the Government. The disposal of Revenue cases forms no small item in the Secretariat, and it was this pressure, which was very keenly felt after the abolition of the Board, which was the reason for this new creation. The policy adopted after Mr. Abdul Rahim came into office, that cases disposed of by him should go direct to the Prime Minister for confirmation, has also proved to be eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as the litigant public have been saved a good deal of time, expense, and money, on the one hand; while the Secretary has been allowed to employ his whole time in the discharge of his work, on the other. Even if it should be intended to retain the Joint-Secretaryship but send away Mr. Abdul Rahim to the Districts, it will be no easy matter to find out a proper successor for him immediately. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the rumour is without any foundation.

The Government have at last agreed to give the High Court a new building. The want of a decent Court-house has been a long standing disgrace to the Premier Native State in India. Lakhs of rupees are being frittered away from one end of the year to the other in empty *tamashas* and entertainments, but no attempt has been made to locate the Court houses and other public offices in more suitable buildings. Until recently, all the chief offices of the State were located in rented houses in nooks and corners on account of the power and influence which the respective house-owners had either personally or through their friends and relations; but at present all the Secretariats are located in more respectable quarters and the buildings also belong to the Government. The present High Court building is situated in one of the filthiest and most crowded localities in the city, with small stunted rooms for Court houses and no standing room or shelter from rain or sun for the general public, who have to attend it on business; therefore, the change from these cannot but be hailed with joy by them. The sanction of four lakhs of rupees has been made by the Government for the erection of the new premises, but the site has not yet been fixed upon. It is said that the Prime Minister desires to fix the site in Chudderghaut, and if it should be carried out there may be nothing of which to complain.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

MR. JOHN BURNS ON FREE TRADE.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

London, June 25.—A great meeting of Liberals, estimated to number 30,000, was held yesterday at Manchester. Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, who was one of the speakers, declared that the effect of the last general election would be to consolidate free trade for half-a-century. Referring to the policy of Imperial Preference, he asked whether, outside of a menagerie or a lunatic asylum, such an economic blunder was ever imposed upon a credulous people. Mr. Winston Churchill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, also addressed the meeting. He compared the Liberal majority to a steam roller, working—not hurriedly but steadily—along the path of progress, and he warned the House of Lords, in the event of obstruction, to beware of the roller.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

COBDEN CLUB ADDRESS TO THE COLONIES.

London, June 25.—Two hundred and seventy-four members of the House of Commons, all belonging to the majority, but not any of the members of the Government or prominent members of the Independent Labour Party, have signed an appeal issued by the Cobden Club and addressed to the electors of the Commonwealth. It declares: "The British electotate has condemned, by the most decisive majority on record, the policy of preferential tariffs, which is by far the most important ever submitted to it. This decision is not due to any lack of goodwill towards you. We are proud of a connection which is free and unpurchased, and which rests on our common blood, traditions, and aspirations. The rejections of that policy is due to the fact that its acceptance would make food dearer and scarcer. You export of your abundance, while we must import the bulk of all that we consume, and we are asked to submit to a tax upon this in order to give you preference on as much of our food imports as you send us. No wonder the electors object to such a proposal, emanating not from you, but from certain politicians here. No offer within your power could compensate us for a tax on food. "We therefore ask you, not for your own sake—for we do not desire to criticise or interfere with your fiscal system but for the sake of the workers here, and for the good will between you and us, which we hope will constantly become stronger and more binding—not to encourage from your side those amongst us who are proposing to tax food."

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

London, June 25.—The *Times*, referring to the Cobden Club's appeal to the Commonwealth, remarks the Colonies are not likely to be misled. They are, it says, aware that their products under a system of preferential tariffs would be admitted free while only extra-Imperial imports would be taxed; but this egregious appeal is likely to have one good effect, if its example should cause the Colonies to relinquish their scrupulous abstention from any such appeal to ourselves.

The *Times* is sure that their arguments in that case will prove more convincing and more fruitful than this address.

The *Tribune* describes the free-traders' appeal to the Commonwealth as an unusual step, but it believes that it has been dictated solely in the interests of continued good feeling and of a better understanding. From different standpoints, it adds, the effect ought to be wholly good.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

CLAUSE IV.

THE AMENDED PROPOSAL.

London, June 23rd.—Mr. Birrell, the President of the Board of Education, has prepared an amendment to Clause IV. of the Education Bill. It provides for a ballot to ascertain the wishes of parents on the subject of religious instruction. No rent will be paid if extended facilities are granted, but if they are refused the owners may appeal to the Board of Education. The latter may order extended facilities, or if they think it expedient, they may, under especial circumstances, continue State aid without rates, and the school will thus be freed of popular control, voluntary subscriptions replacing the rates. This form of contracting out will be limited to five years.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The radical newspapers express dislike of Mr. Birrel's cumbrous amendment to Clause IV., which they describe as a safety valve for sectarian differences.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that any large amount of contracting out is unlikely. The amendment, it adds, is intended to operate as a safeguard against the abuse of power on the part of the local authority.

The *Daily Telegrah* declares that the proposal to deprive the schools of rate aid is a distinct invitation to the local authority to refuse arrangements and save the rates.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE AMENDMENT.

"CONFUSION INTENSIFIED."

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Church House, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, said that Mr. Birrell's grossly impolitic attempt to deprive the Church of the right to teach her own children had roused the united opposition of every section; the amendment to Clause IV, had intensified the confussion and had not diminished the unfairness of the Government's proposals.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DINIZULU AND THE REBELS.

AN UNFORTUNATE SILENCE.

London, June 24.—Dinizulu's indunas have conveyed to the Natal authorities an expression of the paramount chief's regret that he did not earlier divulge the overtures made to him by emissaries from Natal to co-operate in a general rising. The rebel chief Sigananda declares that he espoused Bambaata's cause under the belief that Dinizulu was behind the rebellion, and that he discovered his mistake when it was too late to withdraw.

300 REBELS PLEAD GUILTY.

London, June 25.—Three hundred natives belonging to the Nikandhla district, who recently surrendered or were captured and transferred to a warship at Durban, yesterday pleaded guilty and were sent ashore under escort. Mr. C. J. Smythe, the Premier, announces that at present native disturbances are limited to the lower Tugela.

THE TRANSVAAL.

PROBABLE DATE OF ELECTIONS.

COMPROMISE BEING ARRANGED.

London, June 23.—Speaking at a dinner at the new Reform Club last night, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. Winston Churchill) expressed the hope that the Transvaal elections under the new constitution would be held this year and that the new Parliament would meet early in 1907.

London, June 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the London *Tribune* states that a compromise regarding the new Constitution is being arranged between the British and Dutch parties in the Transvaal. A number of representative Progressives (British) have gone to Capetown to interview Sir West Ridgway's Commission, which has been inquiring into the political conditions of the country. The Boers are agreeable to the new Legislative Assembly being composed of 33 members representing Witwatersrand, 30 representing the country, and six representing Pretoria. They are also willing to accept the principal of representation on a manhood suffrage basis, instead of on a population basis. The Commission has consented to favour single member constituencies. The Progressives, it is stated, are willing to accept a compromise in order to remove the existing depression and to stop the British exodus now in progress. They are prepared, as they put it, to face a temporary Boer majority, provided that British supremacy is assured. To this end they rely on the creation of a nominated Upper Chamber for five years, coupled with an automatic redistribution of seats to restore British mastery through an inflow of population.

TROUBLED RUSSIA.

A MASSACRE ORGANISATION.

London, June 24.—At Gomel, a Russian town about 120 miles S. S. E., of Moscow, a bomb was discovered yesterday in the residence of the leader of the local massacre organisation. The missile was similar to that thrown at Bielostok, where it was alleged that the thrower was a Jewish anarchist. An ex-policeman of Bielostok has been arrested and charged with the murder of Derkatcheff, the popular policeman whose death was falsely ascribed to the Jews and declared to have provoked the recent massacre.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

PROPOSAL TO CONSULT THE DUMA.

London, June 25.—The Radical members of the House of Commons are pressing the Government, before sending a British fleet to Cronstadt, to ascertain whether the projected visit of British warships is agreeable to the Duma, lest it might otherwise be interpreted as championing the cause of the bureaucracy.

DE WITTE AND THE MASSACRE.

A MESSAGE TO THE CZAR.

London, June 25.—The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Count Witte telegraphed to the Czar, informing His Majesty of the Bielostok massacre. He is also credited with having intimated to the Czar that he held the Ministry responsible for the massacre, which had completely neutralised his efforts to conciliate foreign opinion.

RUSSIAN ALIENS MAKING FOR ENGLAND.

London, June 22nd.—The aliens who have passed through Basle, in Switzerland, for England, have doubled in number during the past five months. They have not been allowed to quit the trains in which they were travelling. The majority of them are destitute, and many are afflicted with diseases.

An exodus is impending from Bessarabta, Volkysia, and Podolia, in south-western Russia, and efforts are being put forth to make South America instead of England their destination.

AMERICAN FOOD HORRORS.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

CHERRIES DYED RED: GLUCOSE HONEY.

London, June 23.—Revelations made in the United States Congress yesterday, show that fraudulent and disgusting trade tricks have by no means been confined to the meat-packing industry. Mr. James R. Mann, a member of the House of Representatives, while speaking in support of the Pure Food Bill exhibited a number of horrors in the shape of adulterated pepper olive oil, and other articles of diet. He produced a bottle of preserved cherries which had been picked while they were green, but this colour was removed with acid, and they were dyed a bright red. In fact the anilin dye taken out of that bottle of dyed a piece of cloth scarlet. Then there was a bottle of which the contents, though labelled "pure honey," were composed entirely of glucose, and the better to deceive the public it contained a dead bee.

Mr. Mann then produced a patent medicine which contained opium and cocaine, and which has been largely responsible for the alarming increase in the opium and cocaine habits which afflict so many people.

MEAT FIRMS FINED: TWO BROKERS IMPRISONED.

The American meat-packing firms of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Nelson and Morris, having been found guilty of accepting concessions from the Burlington Railway Company on export freights, have each been fined 15,000 dollars (about £3,000.) The Company was fined the same amount. George Thomas, a freight-broker was not only fined 5,000 dollars (about £1,000), but was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the penitentiary for his share in the transactions, while another broker named Taggart, was fined 4,000 dollars and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.

WHOLESALE COINING.

AN ANNUAL OUTPUT OF £26,000.

London, June 22nd.—A coining plant has been discovered at Barcelona, in Spain. The annual output of the plant is said to have had a face value of £26,000 sterling. Nine arrests have been made.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

IS IT ENDANGERED?

The Government has agreed to appoint a Committee, representing the Admiralty and the London County Council, to inquire if the latter's projected electric supply station will injuriously affect the Greenwich Observatory.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

SENATE APPROVES OF LOCK TYPE.

London, June 22nd.—The United States Senate, by 36 votes to 31, has approved of the proposal that the Panama Canal should be constructed on the lock system. Both Houses of Congress are now committed to a lock canal.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

REPORTED NEW CONTRACT.

POSITION OF THE ORIENT COMPANY.

Melbourne June 21st.—It is understood that the terms of the Australian-English mail contract have practically been settled. The greatest secrecy has been observed in the negotiations with the successful tenderers, and particulars are not yet available. It is not even known whether the Orient S. N. Company or the P. & O. Company have anything to do with the contract, although it is generally assumed that both are directly interested. Only white labour will be employed on the steamers, and an accelerated timetable will be provided.

London, June 22nd.—The Orient Steamship Coy. is unaware that, as stated by the Melbourne correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, they have failed to secure the new Australian English mail contract, and that this has gone to a new combination.

ENQUIRIES IN MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, June 22nd.—To-night's cable message from London regarding the mail contract is understood to refer to a message which the Melbourne representative of the *Daily Chronicle* presumably sent to that newspaper, to the effect that the Orient Company will be outside the combination with which the Federal Government is now negotiating. As already started, the Government is not yet prepared to make a statement on the subject, and all, therefore, is surmise. That the Government has almost concluded arrangements with some combination is doubtless a fact, but of the composition of the combination no information of a reliable nature has transpired. Last time the Sydney firm of Scott, Fell and Co. made certain proposals, which the Government of the day would not accept. It is possible that this firm has in the interval succeded in arranging a suitable combination and that it is this combination with which the Government is treating. Inquiry made locally from existing lines outside the mail Companies tends to show that if the Orient Company is outside the combination the latter must consist of elements entirely new to the Australian shipping trade.

It was stated in a local newspaper this morning that the Cabinet yesterday agreed to a new contract. Ministers strenuously deny this, and the Acting Postmaster-General (Mr. Ewing) went so far as to say that while the matter has been mentioned in Cabinet, it has not yet been considered.

The negotiations have been carried on by the Prime Minister and Mr. Ewing, and it was probably arranged that a settlement of the matter should be left to these Ministers, who, as soon as the negotiations were completed, would report to their colleagues the terms which had been arranged. The Prime Minister stated this afternoon that he was unable to make any announcement until he had received a certain cable message from London. When it arrives he may or may not be able to take the public into his confidence.

The Acting Postmaster-General states that the service is to be a fast one, but that it will replace the P. and O. service is not considered probable. "It would take a great deal," he said to-day, "to beat the P. and O. Company." The opinion has gained ground in the lobbies that the Government is anxious to receive the report of the Shipping Commission before it comes to a definite conclusion about the contract. This report will be ready next week. It is understood that the Chairman, in his draft report, recommends a Commonwealth-owned line of mail steamers, but this section of the report has not yet been considered by the Commission.

THE OUTWARD SECTION.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Melbourne, June 24th.—It was stated yesterday that the new Australian-English mail service would not result in the contract held by the P. and O. Company being superseded. This could not be the case, for the P. and O. Company hold contracts with the Imperial Government for mails outwards. It is known, however, that their contracts will shortly expire, and the Imperial Government are consequently calling for tenders in advance for a new outward mail service. This new service will be in sections that is to say, the contract will be from one port to another, and not for the distance from England to Australia. Whether the service under the new contract with the Commonwealth will dovetail with the outward service is not definitely known: but in all probability this will be the case. City shipping firms (Australian and oversea) are completely mystified with regard to the arrangements which the Federal Ministers are making for the proposed new service. The Prime Minister had no announcement to make yesterday. He has not yet received the cable message which he is expecting from someone in London. There is, however, reason to believe that the company, or syndicate, or association, with whom the Ministers are negotiating, have not at present a line of steamers, of the required capacity, running to Australia.

A leading politican stated yesterday that the Federal Government had to his knowledge received a deposit of £2,500 in connection with the new tenders. What this means may be inferred from the following paragraph, which appeared in the tender conditions:—"Any tender which provides for mail ships to be built must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or by bank draft for a sum of £2,500, and the tender must also be accompanied by a bond signed by the tenderer and two responsible securities, under which they are jointly and severally liable to the Postmaster-General in a penalty sum of £2,500 should the contractor fail within the prescribed period to commence and carry out the work stipulated for in accordance with the tender and conditions in the event of such tender being accepted."

THE WORLD OF ART.

Three Picture Shows.

MRS. LYTTELTON'S NEWEST PLAY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

FANTIN-LATOUR was a supreme painter of flowers. Manet, who could do nothing badly, made an attractive thing, if a trifle cold, of "Roses at Lilas," which may be seen, at this moment, in Bond street. Most painters have attempted cut blooms in a vase, but not many have been successful with flowers growing in the open. Yet there are days of sunshine when the sight of Carter's trial beds, seen from a railway carriage, have almost tempted men, who handle brushes and pigments, to pull the communication cord. And there is Holland in the spring-time—most paintable, most beautiful. Mr. George Hitchcock has lived there, painted there for years, and to such good effect that to walk into the inner room of Mr. Robert Dunthorne's gallery, is to have flashed before the eyes a sudden vision of Springtime in Holland. It is one of the most alluring one-man exhibitions that we have seen. These rows of tulips, nasturtiums and hyacinths; these apple blossoms and purple and white asters, each with its appropriate landscape, have a freshness and a fragrance that waft the observer away from London to Dutch air, light, and colour. Mr. Hitchcock's brush retains all the freshness shown by him in that large picture of Tulip Culture that was one of the most attractive works at the Royal Academy some years ago. We can well believe that flower pictures are constantly demanded of a man who can paint them with so much joyous sympathy.

We are not enamoured of his classical themes; but "A Dutch Bride" shows how sound a figure draughtsman he is, able to give a touch of ideality to the pretty bride without loss of strength. Knowledge and that same feeling for ideality gives charm to his picture of geese following a girl over an upland, called "The Evening Glow." The memory of these pictures of "Springtime in Holland" persists long after one has left the Gallery. A little ashen seem by contrast the water colours and sketches by David Cox, Cotman, and others at Walker's Gallery. But one is glad to see Cox's hold and nobly-designed sketch for a Welsh funeral, and the movement in his "Ploughing." Many of the forty-four exhibits in this collection have never been shown before in public. The larger number are by Cox, and one of the drawing has a curious interest being signed "David Cox, after J. S. Cotman."

Although M. Andre Messager's ballet in two acts entitled "Les Deux Pigeons" was produced at Paris so long ago as 1886, it has never been seen and heard in London until June 1906, when, mounted most daintily and prettily, it was given to an English public. The slender but charming plot upon which the action is based is an adaptation (in human affairs) of La Fountaine's beautiful allegory in which two pigeons are separated for a brief while, the one deserting the other for the garish joys of the world, finally coming home to roost with his true mate—a story which, with all its simplicity and childlike obviousness, belongs to those world legends which such men as Æsop, Phædrus, and La Fontaine have put into such a form that they may be appreciated by "him who runs." M. Messager's music, then, is twenty years old; but it is as fresh, as charming, and as full of a morning spirit as anybody could desire; it seems to tell the charming story not only with versatile, but also with all its thoroughly artistic changes, and with its peculiar sincerity of inspiration. It is obvious that such a fable as this should not be over-weighted by excessive orchestration, or by anything that should distract the mind from the sheer simplicity of the story; that ideal M. Messager has fulfilled truely and faithfully. He has united his delicate Muse, to a most delicate subject, and he has never for a moment estrayed from the paths of beautiful melody, but has never attempted to exaggerate, or to make too much of his dainty and delicious theme.

Mlle. Irma Legrand, in the part of Pepio, danced exceedingly well, and had an excellent presence. Mlle. Lucie Paulin, as the Bohemian Djali, danced exquisitely, and the remainder of the cast was well up to its work. In point of fact, we are inclined to consider that London will welcome the revival of this particular form of art with no uncertain enthusiasm. The difference between the music hall ballet and the opera ballet is not one which should reflect for or against either form of art; but the opera ballet has a genre of its own, and coming as it does with authority, and with many traditions from a great past, it should be patronised by every lover of all the various forms of musical expression. The mounting was, as we have said, especially good, and in colour and in grouping the work was splendidly staged. M. Messager's work was preceded by another performance of Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." Once more the real beauty and poetry of the work came home to one; the cast being the same as that which presented the opera before an English public the other day, need not be referred to specifically again. We are delighted to think that an English public has entered into the mediæval spirit of a play which never approaches the confines of irreverence, and yet which is charming in its utter simplicity, and in the beauty of its thought and of its musical setting. M. Messager conducted both his own work and "Le Jongleur."

"The Macleans of Bairness," the new four act play by Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, which Mr. Patrick Cambell has produced has in it but one character that is known to history. This is "Bonnie Prince Charlie." And it is to Mr. Lyttelton's credit that instead of portraying him as the hero of romance she has attempted, and with considerable success, to reproduce the complex and unsatisfactory person he, as became a Stuart, undoubtedly was. Her hero, or rather should we say, her villain, has much of the Stuart charm, of that facination fatal to themselves and to all who relied on them, which came, as did their confectionary, from France. The Highlander, like the collie, is engaging, but treacherous, and your model Stuart is a collie that has been at Court, and has mastered Court manners. And so Mrs. Lyttelton gives us a Young Pretender, handsome, brave, reckless, heartless where women are concerned, and a fool and a cad in his cups.

That is what causes the trouble. For in Lady Maclean he recognises a woman whose honour he has stolen, and would steal again. She withstands him, and her husband enters at an apportune moment. He has given shelter to the Prince on his wife's entreaty, and is yet to learn as a result of his convivial hospitality that Lady Maclean has a princely past. He turns the Prince out of Bairness neck and crop. At least so it seemed at the end of the third act, the one point at which the audience showed any enthusiasm. But the stage was too dark to see what happened, Lady Maclean having thrown down the candelabra lest her agitation at the maladroit reminiscences of the Prince should be observed. One was rather surprised, therefore, to find on the following morning the Prince still on the premises. But there he was, and one felt he was likely in being allowed to go aboard the ship that should bear him to France. As in "Warp and Woof," Mrs. Lyttelton has conceived, and, in a measure, achieved a one-act play which she has sought to expand beyond its natural limits. The acts other than the third are purely theatrical, without being theatrically effective. It is all make up. How is it that Sir Alan Maclean comes to marry Margaretta Sinclair in the dark? The excuse tendered is a weak heart.

On the advice of sundry respectable persons, including a doctor and a priest, Margaretta consents to the ceremony provided always that until her husband is sufficiently restored to health to learn the truth without fatal consequences she shall be his wife only in name. To us the situation seems comic, and the shifts whereby it is maintained, as by the sudden ringing of the front door bell just as she is about to make a clean breast of it, are ludicrous. It is singular, too, that the one all-important question, regard being had to her experiences, is never asked, Mrs. Patrick Campbell—it is strange to find the Campbell and the Stuart at one—as Lady Maclean for once, made no impression. Mr. Harcourt Williams as Prince Charlie did better. He gave a glimpse of the Stuart character. Mr. Frank Worthing bore himself well as the Maclean, and Miss Carlotta Addison was tender as the Maclean's wise and tolerant aunt. Mr. Daniel McCarthy was amusing at times as an Irish adherent. The rest were wasted. Mrs. Lyttelton would be the better for a friend of dramatic insight, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell the better of a reader with some notion of what makes a play.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette* OF JULY 11, 1856.]

The Madras Bank has just declared a dividend for the half year ending the 30th June, of sixty rupees per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the capital stock of the Bank, a result that the shareholders cannot regard otherwise than most satisfactory.

We beg to remind the gentlemen summoned to serve on the Petty Jury, that the business of the Sessions will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning, when they will require to be in attendance. We believe that John Ferreira, the Portuguese Sailor, will be arraigned this day for the manslaughter of a carpenter at Mazagaon, and that he will be defended by Mr. R. B. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, who has been retained as counsel for George Briggs also charged with manslaughter.

We are very glad to observe that a scheme of the Scottish Male Orphanage which, we some weeks since noticed, is now under way. We have no doubt of its success, and know few charities which better deserve to succeed.—In our local columns will be found a full and interesting report of the proceedings of a Meeting held on Tuesday last in Andrew's Church, in connection with the Orphanage.

In the discussions before the Society of Arts it is mentioned that, in our larger establishments for the manufacture of pattern goods. Schools of Design are maintained at the cost of about a thousand pounds annually apiece. The circumstance affords an admirable illustration of the enterprize of the English merchant, the sort of education he deems desirable, and the price he is willing to pay for it. One of the last instances of the munificence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, was the offer of a lakh of rupees for the establishment of a School of Industrial Art at the Presidency, and the authorities both here and at home, through the instrumentalities of Committees, Reports, Minutes and the other customary contrivances for shirking responsibility and securing delay, have already expended three years in considering the matter, and three years more at least will be required before any practical result comes out of it. A Nottingam lace-maker, a Manchester calico printer or carpet weaver, out of his own private pocket, spends twice the sum for the benefit of his own individual establishment, and views it as nothing more than an ordinary piece of common place business. The School of design is found requisite; it is ordered, and is in full operation in a month's time, at the charge of the interest of two lakhs of rupees. Of course it is found to pay, and therein lies its excellence. The thousand a year expended in improving the taste of the workpeople, brings probably five thousand back again in the profits on improved goods. The mischief of our educational system is, that it costs huge sums, and returns nothing. Spouting may be required by a scholarship while the cramming process is in progress—the stuffed specimen turned out is good for nothing—the only thing he really remembers is the deception he has been taught or suffered to practise, Deceit deemed lawful at College can never be considered wicked in the world.

We have been assured that the Board of Education are blameless in the matter if the want of a Botanical Garden in the waste grounds around the Grant Medical College. The matter was strongly pressed by Principal Morehead and cordially taken up by the Board, but Government professed themselves to be so poor, and to be under such severe restraints from supreme authority that twenty rupees a month, essential to make a botanical class efficient, was a piece of extravagance not to be thought of. Had the Principal, or the Botanical Professor, been made Sheriff, on the understanding that the fruits were to be so bestowed, we might have had the Morehead or Peet Gardens endowed in perpetuity. The coal of the steamer which took Lord Falkland once to Mhar, would have maintained the Gardens for five years; the charges for painting and gilding of the Goolanare, would have permanently established them. The price of the structures got up at the Dockyard stairs for the glorification of Lord Canning, and which the first burst of the monsoon swept, as every one fore-saw it would, clean and entirely away, would have gone far to give what was wanted. The monthly charge of any one of the twelve elephants assigned to carry the Governor's baggage, would have met three times over the monthly cost of the Gardens. Judging from past experience the Governor's cold weather trip, with all this grand array of elephants and camp equipage, will cost above a quarter of a lakh of rupees, twice and a half the sum the Bombay Government is allowed to expend, without the sanction of supreme authority, on any public work whatever, and this at a time when the treasury is so exhausted that public works of all description are forbidden. The difference betwixt the expense of conveying Lord Elphinstone's baggage on elephants through Guzerat and Kattyawar, and that incurred by that illustrious namesake when he made the same journey on horseback unattended—or that betwixt bringing Sir William Gomm to Bombay in a private steamer hired on purpose, and placing a man of war at his disposal, would one or other of them, have established Zoological and Botanical gardens, a Menagerie, and a Museum, both for our Colleges and the general public, and maintain them in perpetuity. It is only in the useful that we are economical—on the perfectly worthless any amount may be expended without being begrudged.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

SPEECH BY THE REV: DR. WILSON.

The meeting called to establish the Scotch Male Orphanage took place on Tuesday in St. Andrew's Church. Dr. James Don, Inspector-General of Hospitals, was called to the chair. The Rev. George Cook, one of the Joint Secretaries then read the minute of proceedings of the Provisional committee and reported that several replies had been received, and that so steady has been the progress of matters as to encourage them to call a public meeting that their proceedings might be placed on a more authorised and substantial basis. There is room for such an Institution, There are many in the Presidency of the Presbyterian profession and belonging to sections of Christ's church very near the Presbyterian, such as the English Dissentors, to whom such an Institution would be a valuable boon, and who would, no doubt, avail themselves of it and help to put it on a permanent footing, that its usefulness may extend to generations beyond their own,

Dr. Don called upon the Rev. Dr. Wilson to move the first resolution which seconded by the Rev. R. F. Colvin, was:

"That this meeting approve of the steps already taken, as submitted in the report now read, with a view to establish in this Presidency an Orphanage for the sons of Presbyterians."

The Reverend Dr. Wilson, in moving the resolution, addressed the meeting at considerable length. The following is an outline of his remarks:—He said that the parties attending this meeting were assembled together in a sectional, but not in a sectarian capacity. Though they wished to take action as a particular denomination of Christianity, in the important case before them, yet it was their declaration to do this only for the purpose of subserving the general interests of Catholic Evangelical Christianity. They believed they had the warrant of the Bible for professing Presbyterianism; and they were guilty of no offence against other denominations, while they sought to educate the destitute youth of their own community as Presbyterians.—In the present day sufficient charity would be extended to them in this affair by the members of other bodies of Christians in this country with whom they were happily living not only on terms of tolerance but of friendly co-operation. But the day had been when the matter was far otherwise, as, in explanation of their present position it might be expedient very briefly to show, for the question put to them was not so much, why do you now form an orphange for the sons of Presbyterians, as why have you been so long in founding such an orphanage? The reply to this question was to be found in the fact, that very great and special difficulties had been encountered in procuring a footing for Presbyterianism in India as far as British subjects are concerned. The parties with whom the difficulties had arisen had no warrant or excuse for them either in the view of what Presbyterianism was in its native regions, or what Presbyterianism was in the individual specimens of it, which were presented in the East before it received a distinct Parliamentary recognition in this quarter of the world. Baldaeus had well shown that the Dutch ministers sent to India, not only sought with success the instruction of the Hollanders, but the instruction of the natives to the south, though all the measures pursued by them were not to be approved. The Company of English merchants trading to the East Indies were not disgraced, but honoured by the Puritan ministers whom they sent to India of whom Mr. Lord, the author of the curious work entitled a Discovery of the Banians and Parsees, and Mr. Warner a minister of the Church of Scotland sent to the coast of Coromandel, were specimens. Among the Chaplains of the Scotch Regiments in Indian the early part of this century, was the revered Dr. Ronald Bayne, who died, minister of Kiltarlity in the Highlands, and with whom several in this Presidency thought it an honour to have been connected by relationship and family alliance. Yet when the question of an adequate ecclesiastical establishment for the military and civil servants of the East India Company was raised by the pious and devoted Dr. Claudius Buchanan, himself a Scotchman, the case of Presbyterians was wholly overlooked. When in 1813, the Parliament of Great Britain, in defence to the application of the Presbyterians of Scotland, headed by Sir Henry Moncrieff, reminding it of the terms of union between England and Scotland, which put the respective Churches of these lands on terms of equality in all the foreign possessions of Great Britain,—determined that a certain number of Chaplains of the East Indian Company should be Presbyterians, the pioneers of this arrangement were viewed as "interlopers" by their favoured brethren of other denominations. Dr. Boyce of the Church of Scotland went to Calcutta with the learned Dr. Middleton, the first prelate of that Diocese; and, overlooking what Andrew Thomson called "the horrors of the middle passage, it may be noted that Dr. Boyce's organisation of the Presbyterian congregation at Calcutta was viewed and treated by his brother, from the south of the Tweed, as a work of "schism" as may be seen from the pages of the "British Critic" and other publications of the day. The excellent Mr. Chow the first Presbyterian Chaplain appointed to Bombay, met with a better reception, the degree of prejudice existing in this locality, venting itself on the construction of the modest fabric in which this assembly was met together this evening. A steeple was at first refused to this church, and, when on the remonstrance of the eldership, this appendage was granted by the authorities, they found a solatium in the offer of the Engineer that it should be in the form of a "candle-extinguisher," as it actually was till the lightning of heaven overthrew it, and incidentally prepared the way for its erection under better auspices (those of Monstuart Elphinstone) in its present more tasteful fashion. And this remark brought the meeting to the first systematic attempt made in Bombay for the institution of an orphanage, especially for the destitute children of our brave soldiery. The Byculla Schools, which have been so useful to hundreds and thousands, are in a great degree the fruit of a correspondence maintained between the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society originating with an elder of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. William Erskine, the distinguished father of our respected Director of Public Instruction, the leading member of the benevolent institution. In connection with these schools, the Presbyterians, seeking fraternal co-operation with their Episcopalian brethren, proposed a very reasonable arrangement, namely, that, while the system of internal instruction in the schools should be that of the majority of the supporters of the schools, the Presbyterian children should be allowed to attend the Presbyterian place of worship. This arrangement was agreed to; but when it came to be reviewed at a public meeting with but a small attendance, it was negatived, a well-known member of the Bombay community remarking on the excitement of the moment, that "he thanked God that he was not a Scotchman" and Mr. Erskine promptly retorting, "Mr. Chairman, the speaker must be a man of singular piety, as he is grateful for small mercies." The decision on this occasion led to evil consequences, the comparative neglect of destitute children in a heathen land on the one hand and the withdrawal of a certain amount of support and sympathy from a deserving public institution on the other. The wound inflicted by it on the good feeling of society in this place was not altogether healed so late as 1829, when he (Dr. Wilson) first arrived in India. The matter was referred to at present, without the slightest desire of even the feeblest retaliation; for the narrow and erroneous principles, in which all the difficulties to which allusion had just been made had long ago been happily banished from the Christian community of this place, which is now remarkable both for its Christian charity and Christian co-operation, and the Protestant portion of which, in these days of a partial declension from Protestant principles where better things might have been expected, is by no means displeased to remember that, in more senses than one, Edinburgh is considerably further far distant from Rome than is Canterbury. For the last thirty years at least, the question of education of the Presbyterian orphans has been agitated and answered by partial measures and resolutions and private arrangements adopted from time to time, A few years ago it had been settled as far as females connected with the Established Presbyterian Church are concerned; and this evening it is to be settled as far as a males connected with both the Established and the Free Churches are concerned, which in all honour and religious sincerity, had happily agreed to act in the case on principles of charitable comprehension without compromise of conscience. To the projected institution he most cordially and affectionately said, God Speed. He hoped that no time would be lost in its organisation; and he prayed that it might be an eminent instrument of good in India, not only to the immediate objects of its charity, but through them to the countless natives of India among whom it may be their lot to spend their days. While it is a melancholy fact that some of the sons of Scotland residing in India are among the most depraved of its inhabitants, the fact can be accounted for on the principle, that "the richest soil breeds the rankest weeds" and the "corruptio boni est pessima corruptio." The contemplated institution would, with the blessing of God, lessen their numbers as far as the coming generation is concerned. Many a Presbyterian soldier on his death bed would be comforted by the thought, that those whom he left behind would be cared for, and instructed in those religious principles and truths which had been his own greatest comfort in the course of his earthly pilgrimage. The attachment of many of the soldiers to Presbyterianism is very strong; and, though, by some, it may be considered not to be without a tincture of prejudice, it is, for the sake of interests much higher than Presbyterianism individually considered to be respected and not despised. When an injudicious Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders marched that regiment to what was to them a "strange" place of worship in Ireland, they were guilty of species of insubordination by encouraging the band to play.—"This is na our ain house, we ken by the bigging o't." But the Duke of York no sooner heard of what had happened than he issued, from Horse Guards, the order still acted on, that in all parts of the world the Presbyterian soldiers desiring shall be marched to Presbyterian places of worship, when they are accessible. Our authorities in India act on the same liberal principles; and so does the Christian public in its feeling and sympathy. From our proposed orphanage, it will certainly not withold its help to the extent that it may be required.

The proposition was carried.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* writes:—The *Gazette* has entered upon an era of cheap English journalism for the benefit of the people of this country, and the enterprise of the new proprietors is evidenced in more than one useful direction. In the first place the paper has been marvellously reduced in price. From Rs. 48 annual subscription to Rs. 20 is a bold bid for any paper to make for success, while the paper has undergone a complete metamorphosis in point of contents, size and the variety and entertaining character of reading it has promised to provide. We know that the price of first class Anglo-Indian journals in this country is maintained too long at an almost prohibitive price. As a matter of fact the narrow and limited groove in which their circulation is confined does not make it possible or convenient for a very large number of people to avail of their advantage. They appeal only to a very limited section of newspaper readers, are out of touch with the large and varied interests of the people, and there is no real bond of sympathy between the two. The paper, thus, which has the courage and foresight to shake off the old fetters, and takes a large step forward to march with the times, cannot help to imbibe a more catholic spirit. We trust that our old contemporary will, with the new change it has adopted, increase in influence and circulation. The *Gazette* as one of the oldest English papers has had a very long and brilliant career in the past, and under its new syndicate of proprietors, it would be only fair to augur that it will have an equally brilliant future and a far wider career of usefulness. We cordially wish our contemporary success in the enterprise on which it as launched itself.

GOA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, July 6.

THE sanitary condition of Mapuça has now reverte to its normal state and, as anticipated, people are gradually coming back to their homes. At Britona, however, matters have gone from bad to worse and since my last letter, about half-a-dozen fresh plague cases have been reported. There has been, in consequence, a panic in the village,—the more so as rats have been found dying in several places,—and most of the families there have fled for their lives to the surrounding villages. The other day dead rats were seen by people at Mudavary (Saligao), and, though it could not be stated whether they died of plague or of some other cause, the fact, nevertheless caused great commotion in the village. The residents of the locality had public prayers said in their Chapel for three days in honour of Saint Sebastian with a view to averting, through his intercession, the threatened calamity. The measures suggested by the special Sanitary Committee for the improvement of Mapuca, are not likely to be carried out so soon for want of funds, and its elaborate report may even find the fate of so many other schemes which have died a natural death. What the Municipality has meanwhile done is to entrust the conservancy service, which was formerly performed in the villa by pigs, which have now been destroyed, to halalcores engaged from Bombay. The new system has evoked a good deal of dissatisfaction among the people, especially the Hindus, who have reluctantly been compelled to take to the new order of things under pain of fine.

A very extraordinary case occurred a few days ago in the church of Moira on the occasion of the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus when there was an Exposition of the Holy Sacrament. When at about 1-30 p.m. the people called at the church to adore the Blessed Sacrament, it was noticed that the consecrated wafer was missing from the Ostensory which was open. Such an incident has been unheard of in the annals of religious ceremonies in Goa and it naturally excited a painful surprise among the congregation. Search was made by the priests for the missing sacred wafer, but without result. No plausible explanation is forthcoming for its absence. The Ecclesiastical authority being apprised of the fact, ordered an Act of Reparation which was carried out in the same church with all possible solemnity.

There has been a break in the rains for about a week and this has given cause for grave anxiety as to the agricultural outlook. Fortunately, the downpours recommenced on the 1st instant, and have since been pretty regular. The rice fields present a hopeful aspect. About 35 inches of rain have already been registered against 39 for the corresponding period the previous year.

In consequence of the prohibition of the sale of the Goa lottery tickets in Bombay, the Santa Casa de Misericordia which was maintaining several orphan boys in some of the educational institutions in Bombay, has withdrown its support: H. E. Col. Novaes, who is the President of the Sta. Casa, has, however, ruled that such boys as are advanced in their studies, should continue to be supported until they complete their course.

A petition signed by several inhabitants of Serula has been forwarded to Government, requesting that early steps may be taken for the laying of a new road which, passing through Britona, Badem, Torda and Paetona, may communicate with the principal road of Betim, *via* Malun or Porvorim. The petitioners urge the necessity for this measure owing to the appearance of plague and to be easily in touch with the capital of the District. Their village is a populous and important one and they cannot atpresent make use of conveyances for want of a suitable road.

Sometime ago the Public Prosecutor brought an action against *O Echo da India* and *O Nacionalista* both published in Salsete, for having commented adversely on the conduct of Government on account of the suppression of *Reforma*, edited by Dom Thomaz de Noronha. The hearing in both cases was postponed from day to day, until the prosecution has now finally been dropped, owing to an amnesty being granted by His Majesty the King for the delinquencies of the Press after the accession of the present Ministry to power.

Repeated complaints are made against the bad illumination of Panjim. The Municipality uses kerosine oil lamps for the purpose, but the light is so dim at night that it makes darkness look more dark.

Latest news regarding the health of his Grace the Patriarch is more reassuring. He is now able to take drives in the evenings. It is stated that on his return from Panchgani shortly, he will fix his residence temporarily in the Convent of Pilar.

We are promised an interesting case in the Courts here, at the instance of Dr. Wolfangs da Silva, one of the Professors of the Goa Medical College and a medical gentleman with extensive practice in the country. Mr. F. Ayalla, the Editor of *Imparcial*, has been summoned to appear in the District Court and give out the name of the correspondent who, in his paper, is alleged to have made certain defamatory insinuations against the plaintiff's character. It may be mentioned that the correspondence in question, among other vague allusions made reference to "a disloyal functionary who sends to the press the resolutions of the Board of Health before they are published in the *Government Gazette*. The Board consists of three members, *viz.*, Drs. Miguel C. Dias, the Chief Health Officer, Wolfangs da Silva and Rodrigo Rodrigues, Professors of the Medical College. The last named gentleman on reading the correspondence, wrote to the Editor, asking whether he was the person alluded to and after an exchange of several letters which are published in the accused's paper, it was stated in reply that Dr. Rodrigues was not aimed at in the reference. In the course of lengthy remarks he requested the latter "to do his duty in exposing the reptile" and added "that it was not the first time the villain acted in this manner." The plaintiff alleges that he has well-grounded reasons to believe that he and nobody else, is the person alluded to. The *Imparcial* is a weekly paper which has recently been started and is printed in the press of the ill-fated *Reforma*. Its Editor is a Eurasian gentleman who has undertaken to do all in his power to revive the past glories of Portugal in the East and runs down his countrymen in Goa, of all shades and political creeds, for their tendencies in favour of English education and British administration.

CAUSING HURT AND DACOITY.

Partition of Ancestral Property.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Govinda bin Natha, accused No. 3, and Maruti bin Nana, accused No. 5, who were in March last convicted by Mr. F. X. D'Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of voluntarily causing hurt and were fined Rs. 51 each, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the accused.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked that the nine accused in the case had been committed for trial on a charge of dacoity. The complainant Bai Yesa, was the widow of one Yadu, and the accused were all her relations. There had been protracted litigation in the Civil Courts between the parties about partition of ancestral property. The final result of the litigation was that the complainant was declared by the High Court as not being entitled to any share in the ancestral lands, but was awarded possession of one field during her life in lieu of maintenance. She, however, laid claim to another field, and the accused denied her title. On the 10th January last, a tussle took place in this field between the complainant and some of the accused at any rate, in the course of which she was somewhat roughly handled and received bruises. The tussle, said the Sessions Judge, had been magnified by the complainant and her witnesses into a formidable assault, accompanied by robbery of her ornaments. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, no ornaments were stolen. It was alleged that a pair of ear-rings stolen from the complainant was found at a search of the house of one Anjava, said to be the kept mistress of one of the accused. There was, however, no reliable evidence on the point. If one of the panch witnesses was to be believed, the pair of ear-rings was not really discovered at the search, but was surreptitiously introduced into the house by the complainant herself during the search. The fact, however, remained that certain slight injuries were caused to the complainant. The incrimination of all the accused was obviously an attempt on the part of the complainant to include all the male members of the families of her relations in a general scheme of vengeance. The admissions of the two appellants, accused Nos. 3 and 5, and the evidence of their witnesses made it clear that they had an altercation in the field with the complainant and knocked her about; and the injuries she received were undoubtedly caused in the course of the quarrel. All the other accused were acquitted and discharged. The two appellants were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE CAMELS.

PROFESSOR GREGORY in his latest book, "The Dead Heart of Australia" (Murray), makes a rather amusing reference to the chapters on the camel in the War Office Manual on Trans port. He had to engage camels at Hergott for his expedition to Lake Eyre, and he had previously learned the chapters by heart: There were [he says] three principal points in a camel on which the War Office lays stress in its advice as to their selection. Intending purchasers are warned never to buy camels with broken jaws; secondly, to bear in mind that the abdomen should be well rounded, as "it is a sure sign of a healthy appetite"; the third point to notice is that "the limbs should be strong and well attached to the trunk." So far as we could discover the nine camels selected for us had not got broken jaws; we were not particular about the rounded abdomen, for camels with a healthy appetite would have a poor chance of satisfying it in the country to which we were going; and we were glad to see that all the available camels at Hergott had their limbs attached to their trunks. Professor Gregory accepted the camels recommended to him, and it is satisfactory to learn that throughout the expedition they did their work well.

SENTIMENT AND SELLING.

The following paragraph is from the "Commercial Hand-book of Canada" for 1905: "Sentiment plays a part in the selling of goods. Avoid the use of the term 'Colonial'—it will spoil the sale of the best goods, as it is generally supposed in Canada that a Colonial brand is necessarily inferior, and the term 'Colonial' is not popular. British and foreign manufacturers should avoid the use of the term 'American.' Canadians are jealous of their identity, and resent confusion with the neighbouring country. If it is desired to make use of Canadian national sentiment the words 'Royal,' 'Imperial,' 'Canadian,' and the brands 'Maple Leaf,' 'Iroquois,' or 'Beaver' are popular." So, after all, there is something in a name.

THE ROLE OF THE SALAD.

The *Lancet* week sings the praises of the "well-made salad." There is, according to this authority, "no more agreeable or refreshing addition to a cold-meat collation," especially in these sultry summer days: It is the experience of a good many persons that the appetite becomes lessened by the sight of food, and more particularly of animal food, on a hot day, and that this is not so much the case when it is accompanied by a fresh green salad, which not only renders the outlook of a meal attractive, so far as regards the palate, but encouraging also to the digestive organs. When there is no inclination to eat or when, as it is commonly said, a person does not "fancy" his food, there is, as a rule, torpidity of digestive function. With the sight of tempting food the work of the digestive organs is begun. "The mouth waters," and even the gastric juice flows in response to a pleasant impression. The salad, therefore, the *Lancet* adds, may fill a special and important gap in the dietary, and, "when it is prepared with oil, as every good salad should be, it becomes an excellent and agreeable vehicle for conveying fat into the body."

ST. ALBAN AND HIS TEACHER.

By some strange irony St. Alban, the martyred but possibly mythical Roman soldier, whose festival falls on June 22, has quite overshadowed his probably historic instructor, St. Amphibalus, whose anniversary comes on the following day. About Amphibalus we know that he was a native of Caerleon, which the Golden Legend expresses by dubbing him "a Prince's son of Wales in grete araye." He was buried at Redbourne, but, "translated" to St. Alban's abbey, where his cup was preserved, which they of the common sort call St. Affabells Bolle." In former times children were frequently christened with his name, and Affabell, Partridge was goldsmith to Queen Eliza beth.

A CIVIC WELCOME TO MISS ELLEN TERRY.

Miss Ellen Terry is at last to receive a public welcome in her native city, the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry having now decided to present her with an address on the occasion of her visit, to lay a memorial tablet in a new theatre. The luncheon which is to be given to Miss Terry will be held in St. Mary's Hall, which belongs to the City Council. This hall is used for the trial scene in "Adam Bede," although the building was never destroyed by fire. But otherwise the description is just as good to-day as when George Eliot attended lectures and Concerts in it in the forties: Grim dirty armour hung in high relief from the dark oaken gallery at the further end; and under the broad arch of the great mullioned window opposite was spread a curtain of old tapestry, covered with dim, melancholy figures, like a dozing dream of the past. The noble piece of tapestry was executed to commemorate the close connexion of Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou with Coventry. The King and Queen are represented on the tapestry, which was mutilated during the Parliament wars.

AN OLD ACTOR'S BEQUESTS.

The Hon. George Coppin, the Father of the English-speaking Stage, who recently died in Melbourne in his eighty-eighth year, left an estate valued at £10,232 10s. 4d. After making provision for his widow and family, he bequeathed 1,000 shares in the Melbourne Theatre Royal—the Australian "Drury Lane"—of which he was managing director, to augment the endowment fund of the benevolent homes for old Colonists and aged actors and actresses, which he was mainly instrumental in establishing in one of the prettiest spots near Melbourne. To a favourite grandson he left his gold watch and 250 shares in the theatre. Mr. Coppin was the child of strolling players, and was born at Steyning, Sussex. In his childhood he was a "juvenile prodigy" with the violin. He played in London and all over the provinces before he emigrated to Australia in 1843.

THE MITE-Y ATOM.

A professor of the Swiss Dairy School at Sonntal has compiled statistics of the number of micro-organisms found in cheese. His experiments (says "Grocery") lead to the conclusion that every gramme [one-thirtieth part of an ounce] of fresh Emmenthaler [Swiss] cheese contains between 900,000 and 100,000 living germs. After two months the number has increased to 800,000. Cream cheese contains a still larger number of animalculæ, a gramme harbouring, after three weeks, 750,000 rising to 1,000,000 after a month and a half. These figures apply only to the centre of the cheese, while close to the rind families numbering 5,000,000 bacteria may be found in every gramme of cheese. In about 1 1/2 lb. of cream cheese the Professor estimates, there are as many germs as there are human beings on the face of the globe. It is suppose that all or most of, these microbes are "friendly" ones and assist, in the digestive process. We hope so.!

SEDDON AND GLADSTONE: A COMPARISON.

A New Zealand historian likened the late Mr. Seddon to Mr. Gladstone as being an "omnivorous worker." He resembled Mr. Gladstone, too, in concentrating all the Government in himself, and regarding his Ministers as so many chief clerks. With the exception of Sir J. S. Ward, the Postmaster-General and Mr. Seddon's right-hand man, who is now on a visit to London, the names of "King Dick's" nominal Ministers were little known even in the colony itself. Sir J. S. Ward is apparently his only possible successor in the Premiership, but it is pretty certain that ere long the removal of such a long-predominant personality as "King Dick" will lead to a reconstruction of parties, and some surprises in New Zealand politics.

A SUSCEPTIBLE PHILOSOPHER.

Upon Eufrida's damask cheek
A sudden flush of crimson glows,
The lilies play at hide-and-seek,
And mingle with the truant rose;
But not for me my lady's mien,
Her glance has travelled down the lane,
And in the distance has she seen
Another and more welcome swain.

Dear Daphne of the dreamful eyes,
Who views me as a sober friend,
To counsel her—she thinks me wise
[I'm careful never to offend!].
So do not blame me if I thought,
When Daphne pressed my hand, she fain
Would love me; yet she only sought
Advice about some other swain!

Fair Phoebe with the nut brown hair
And laughter as of summer brooks,
She mocks my philosophic air,
And chaffs me on my pensive looks.
She little knows how oft I feel
The sad, bad, mad, and jealous pain,
When maidens crave my friendly zeal
To help some more attractive swain.

Ah! well, 'tis flattering I deem,
When anxious ladies look to you
To baulk some harsh parental scheme,
To plan a lover's rendezvous;
'Tis pleasant, and one should not fret,
But youth—spite logic—will complain,
Because no loving maiden yet
Has seen in me the favoured swain.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Exhibition of Table Decorations.

RURAL TABLE DECORATIONS.

The latest ideas in table decorations, vases, bouquets, etc., were demonstrated the other day at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent-square.

Horticultural experts see in the rural table decoration, which is really an adaptation of scenes that meet the eye in a woodland ramble, to the purposes of flower decoration, a marked improvement on the old-fashioned receptacles for flowers, the heavy silver and cut-glass epergne, for instance, which darked the whole dinner, table. The perfect flower holder, which is made in metal, either silver-plated or bronze colour, resolves into one that so holds the flowers that every point of beauty they possess if fully shown.

This simple and natural arrangement of flowers is then the keynote of the newest table decorations.

EFFECTIVE COLOUR SCHEMES.

Very charming was an arrangement of pink and yellow cornflowers, with variegated holly and maiden hair ferns. The flowers being displayed in a central tree epergne, with green trails falling naturally over the branches, and in small rustic stands dotted over the table. Epergne and stands were in silver, and the whole effect was very light and pretty.

Very good results were obtained by the use of pink and lavender sweet peas, with smilax. Both these schemes of decoration are well within the reach of the ordinary housewife.

More costly, but very lovely, was an arrangement of lilies-of the-valley and pale mauve orchids with smilax.

One thing is certain—the modern woman will not tolerate anything suggestive of heaviness on her table. Even the fruit-stand has had to go, and is now only to be found, so a *Tribune* representative was told the other day in hotels.

The highest award at yesterday's exhibition was made to Messrs. Perkins and Sons, Birmingham, for a combination of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Miss A. F. Harwood, of Colchester, was awarded a silver-gilt medal.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

"The Divine Sarah," has been giving her impressions of America to a New York interviewer. She has arrived at the conclusion that America is a country of neglected genius, and of the Far West in particular she speaks in glowing terms.

"It is wonderful the emotional indications in those great people of the West," explains Madame. "I shall always see before me those crowds, those eager faces, listening, seeing, understanding not a word of French, but moved by the sheer emotions of the play, growing pale and red with the excitements of the scenes."

"What does all that mean? It means that there is a great underlying sympathy with the most classic effort of imagination; it means that all this quivering of suppressed emotion will burst into great achievement in the arts. This is the new world, the land of promise, the latent power of Greek perfection."

JAPANESE BUSINESS GIRLS.

The number of women employed in various branches of commercial life in Japan is advancing by leaps and bounds, according to the "Japan Chronicle," and the Japanese girl is invading many fields of labour which hitherto have been considered as belonging to the male sex.

Girls are now employed by many of the firms and stores in Tokio, the experiment made in the employment of women as clerks and book-keepers having been found very satisfactory.

As in England, women are proving themselves superior to men as teachers, and there is consequently more demand for the former. The number of girls receiving a school education, it is stated, is now more than eight times the number of those at school ten years ago.

More remarkable are the figures given by the Tokio Educational Society. Fifteen years ago the percentage of females admitted to the training school for teachers was less than 20, as compared with the men, but today the rate has been completely reversed, the number of male applicants being now about 15 per cent. of the total.

ASCOT AT "THE GARGOYLES."

(Concluded from page 4.)

"If you've quite finished breakfast," she cried, "I invite you all out to see my new balloon."

There was an instantaneous rush for the window. Mrs. Chilgate with the keen eye of an experienced hostess, foresaw the infinite possibilities of the balloon as a social vitaliser. It even tended to restore the natural impulses, and people were elbowing one another aside as humanly as a crowd in a street disturbance.

Out in the grounds of the Gargoyles there was a stampede for the paddock, above which already swayed the ample bosom of a huge balloon safely tethered to the ground. Chilgate had assumed command, and a man was stationed at the drum from which the rope was to be paid out to the ascending monster.

Chilgate put up his hand. "Who's first?" he asked, looking round the group.

There was a little hesitation. Frankly it is one thing to stand watching a balloon tugging for its liberty, and another to regard the earth slipping away beneath your eyes as vertigo swirls in on your brain.

No one in the circle stirred, but a figure pushed suddenly through and sprang into the car basket.

A babel went up: "It's Rex. Come out of it, you beggar. Good old Rex. Where's that winner you've been to get? Give it a name, old chap, but don't shout."

Rex leant over the side of the car.

"Oh, I'll tell you all about that presently," he laughed. "I'm going to try this jigger now. Who's coming?"

Only one volunteer stepped forward. Rex swung out, and in a moment had lifted Enis lightly into the basket. "Brave little woman," he whispered.

Enis looked into his face. It was a good, young, strong face to set your eyes upon, and the girl found her courage there.

Rex gave the signal to release, but just at that moment there were signs of fierce commotion proceeding from a single form.

"Enis! Enis!" it bellowed. "How dare you risk my girl's neck, you scoundrel? Hand her out, sir, hand her out, damme, or——"

The Admiral tried to grasp the side of the basket as it shot upwards, but Chilgate pulled him back.

"Good Lord, man," he exclaimed angrily. "D'you want to shoot them out like fish from a basket?"

The Admiral bellowed louder. "Stop the infernal thing, stop. I object—I don't allow it. Chilgate, you're responsible if that harebrained jackanapes of yours is the death of my girl.

Mrs. Adscum fluttered up, and took possession of the Admiral, applying the sedative of her gentle reassurance, while she exerienced a strange misgiving at heart.

"What news has the boy brought from town?" she asked of a man standing by.

"None," he replied savagely. "And what's more, I'm hanged if I believe he's been at all. The whole thing's a rig up, that's my belief, Mrs. Adscum, but if there's only a twenty to one chance young Rex is going to speak when he comes down, or I'll chide him."

The balloon was rising steadily. Rex was to be seen leaning over the car gazing earthwards. Enis was invisible.

Chilgate watched the rope slipping off the drum. "That'll do," he ordered; but the man still let the drum run. "Stop I tell you," shouted Chilgate, putting his hand on the fellow's shoulder. As he did so there was a sharp hissing swish, and those whose eyes were rivetted on the balloon saw it shoot suddenly upwards.

"My God, they've gone!" shouted Chilgate.

The Admiral was still physically and verbally wrestling with Mrs. Adscum, who had him tightly clasped by the arm when he grasped the fact. A purple incoherence mercifully reduced him to silence but he shook his fist at the heavens with blasphemous vigour.

The grounds were already becoming the scene of a wildly rushing crowd of all descriptions of men and women. Visitors and servants with purposeless energy were rushing beneath the balloon as it swept across the grounds.

Rex, who had temporarily vanished from sight, now reappeared over the side of the car. The watchers could see him making a signal with something white in his hand. Then he threw it outwards, and it came, taking a diagonal flight, earthwards.

The foremost of the runners stopped and picked up a weighted envelope. On it was the address: "Seymour Chilgate, Esq., The Gargoyles, Ascot." Without pausing, the finder, who was one of the house servants, turned and ran back to the lawn where Chilgate, aghast, stood gazing at a vanishing speck through his race glasses.

The man handed him the letter with a breathless explanation.

Chilgate tore it open, and pulled out a sheet of paper.

"Dear old Governor," he read, "do not blame Enis. I've only just told her that I squared the Johnny with the tackle line. When we drop we shall get married. My love to all, and tell them to put their socks on Fearpoint for the Ascot Stakes."

CUTICURA

Soap, Ointment, and Pills the World's Greatest Skin Cures.

COMPLETE TREATMENT

For Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

YEARS OF TORTURE

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"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.
☞ Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make: now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, WAS benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW!

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink: Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office, has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras, has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt." Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practitioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of Electricity as a therapeutic agent."

NOW, DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

I have three excellent books setting forth in logical English, my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to YOU, particularly. My greatest satisfaction is in CONVINCING the DOUBTFUL. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened on the Malabar Coast and continues to give light to moderate rain in the Central and North Central parts of the country. The pressure is high at the head of the Bay and the monsoon largely deflected from Burma into Eastern Bengal and Assam. In Burma the precipitation has been very light and local and, on the Coast, the weather has been dry. The skies are only lightly to moderately overcast on the Coast but heavily clouded in the interior. The temperature changes have been irregular and and small.

In Eastern Bengal and Assam and Behar has been nearly general rain with a few falls in Bengal and Orissa. Dibrugarh and Shillong report one and a half inches, Cherrapoonjee, fifteen and a half, Dhubri, five, Narayanganj and Darjeeling, one and a half, Dinajpur, Purnea and Darbhanga, one and Patna and Sambalpur, two. The temperature is normal or in slight excess in the whole of the North-east of India. The skies are now completely overcast in the Northern Central, Districts but only moderately overcast in the Southern Districts and Orissa.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces rain has been nearly general. A few falls occurred in Rajputana. The chief amounts have been Mainpuri, two inches, Dehra Dun, one and a half, Jubbulpore, two, Pachomarhi, one, Hoshangabad one and a half, Akola, two and Neemuch one.

The air is drier in the West Punjab and Rajputna, while the clouds have decreased in the United and Central Provinces and increased in the submontane districts of the Punjab, The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and risen in the Punjab.

On the West Coast the general rainfall has continued; a few falls are reported from the remainder of the Peninsula, the largest amounts being two inches at Mangalore, five at Calicut, two and half at Cochin and one at Cuddapah. The temperature has risen slightly on the Coast and is normal or in excess over the whole of the Peninsula. The changes of cloud distribution are small. The skies are still to thickly clowded on the West Coast and the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable in Eastern Bengal Assam, Behar, the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces exceptin the Eastern Districts of the West Coast. Some Rain is probable in Burma, the Punjab, Rajputana and the interiorof the Peninsula,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	15	41	15	63	16	42	15	34
Tuesday 10th July 1903	10	15	0	00	0	46	0	62
Total	15	46	15	63	16	88	15	96
Total fall to 10th July '05	19	77	20	52	19	77	14	95
Total fall to 10th July '04	27	57	30	47	30	38	22	88

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 9th to July 10th.	Total from June 1st to July 10th.	Total from June 1st to July 10th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 10th 1905.
0·42	12·95	28·82	16·75

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, JULY 10TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·417	WNW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·589	SE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·05
Muscat	29·435	NNE	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·12
Aden	29·580	SW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·01
Lahore	29·518	Calm	7	91·4	81·3	80	....	2·42	—1·50
Sirsa	29·519	SSW	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·16	—0·88
Delhi	29·535	SE	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	7·67	+1·10
Agra	29·525	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	0·29	6·40	—0·03
Cawnpore	29·526	Calm	6	82·9	76·7	91	0·16	10·95	+4·45
Allahabad	29·556	SSW	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·17	5·76	—4·49
Jhansi	29·588	SW	4	85·2	77·1	96	0·17	10·69	+0·36
Jacobabad	29·516	S	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—0·36
Karachi	29·566	SSW	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—0·04
Jeypore	29·595	SW	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·64	5·01	—9·39
Ajmere	29·600	NW	21	92·4	79·5	71	....	9·68	+4·91
Deesa	29·615	SW	25	90·3	77·4	83	0·02	3·02	—2·07
Ahmedabad	29·627	SW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	10·45	+0·80
Bhuj	29·602	SW	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	5·23	+1·45
Jamnagar	29·606	SW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	8·00	+2·20
Dwarka	29·605	SSW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	4·64	....
Rajkot	29·619	SSW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	4·56	—1·41
Bhavnagar Para.	29·634	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·03	8·71	+2·12
Veraval	29·625	SSW	33	85·6	82·7	80	....	7·87	+1·01
Neemuch	29·636	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·85	6·86	—0·41
Indore	29·677	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·40	14·29	+5·14
Saugor	29·613	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	2·27	20·53	+7·31
Jubbalpore	29·632	WNW	8	82·9	74·3	87	1·92	23·74	+8·07
Hoshangabad	29·628	SSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	1·62	42·49	+1·27
Khandwa	29·654	WNW	13	85·2	74·6	84	0·29	10·11	+1·64
Raipur	29·656	SSW	11	83·1	73·1	90	....	11·88	—1·57
Nagpur	29·655	SW	15	85·2	75·5	79	....	20·24	+7·29
Amraoti	29·692	WSW	1	85·6	72·8	91	0·87	12·33	+2·42
Akola	29·652	SSW	12	86·0	73·3	67	2·28	9·93	+1·98
Satara	29·647	S	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·26	10·01	—5·11
Malegaon	29·667	WSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	0·60	5·26	—0·73
Bombay	29·661	SSE	15	87·1	81·5	81	0·50	15·86	—13·55
Poona	29·702	W	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·08	10·45	+3·74
Ahmednagar	29·713	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	0·14	7·84	—0·04
Aurangabad	29·671	NW	22	87·8	71·0	78	2·48	10·13	....
Sholapur	29·708	SW	23	94·2	75·0	69	....	4·12	—1·58
Ratnagiri	29·691	ESE	10	85·8	78·4	83	0·25	36·38	—6·60
Bijapur	29·719	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	4·99	+0·75
Belgaum	29·738	Calm	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·01	7·82	—4·81
Mormugao	29·729	W	11	87·5	80·1	78	0·25	32·69	—2·31
Karwar	29·735	WSW	7	85·7	77·5	88	0·79	35·99	—14·15
Mangalore	29·775	SW	1	85·4	74·4	86	2·16	38·55	—11·37
Calicut	29·802	WNW	5	86·7	76·2	90	5·10	30·30	—15·46
Cochin	29·810	E	M	86·3	73·2	86	2·72	29·20	—7·81
Bangalore	29·782	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	0·17	5·29	+0·86
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·718	Calm	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	6·84	+0·70
Mansulipatam	29·715	Calm	7	89·0	77·1	87	0·05	10·34	+3·83
Bellary	29·727	N	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	5·19	+2·93
Cuddapah	29·734	W	G	96·2	80·9	60	0·96	7·68	+3·06
Madras	29·701	WSW	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	2·54	+0·95
Coimbatore	29·781	SW	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	0·26	—1·48
Trichinopoly	29·744	WNW	8	101·1	80·3	53	0.09	2·51	+0·76
Nagapatam	29·721	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	....	2·27	+0·45
Colombo	29·816	W	11	87·0	77·0	79	0·01	4·58	—4·91

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. — 0·59 (13·81); G. T. H. 0·59 (13·81); St. G. H. — 0·49 (14·43); C. P. — 0·05 (13·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally increased by small amounts everywhere.

Winds are feebly Cyclonic along the cost from Karwar to Bombay, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly in direction elsewhere. Winds have fallen off considerably in force in almost all districts.

Temperature.—The variations of both maximum and minimun are in most cases small. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcas over nearly the whole area.

Rain.—Thirty-three stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 5·10" at Calicut, 2.72" at Cochin 248" at Aurangabad 2.28" at Akola, 2·16" at Mangalore, 1·92" at Jubbulpore, 1·62" at Hoshangabad and nearly an inch at Neemuch, Amraoti and Cuddapah.

Weather continues favourable for passing showers along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DEALINGS IN CIGAREITES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a suit brought by M. Melachrino & Co. against Peter B. Michalopulos, to recover the sum of Rs. 11,115-15-0, with interest from the 7th April last and costs. The plaintiffs in the suit were a partnership firm carrying on business as cigarette manufacturers at Cairo in Egypt by their constituted attorney, Mr. Castor Furos, residing at Apollo Bunder; while the defendant, Mr. Michalopulos, carried on business at Esplanade Road, Bombay, and is at present residing in Cairo. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 22nd May 1903, they entered into an agreement with one J. G. Georgacopoulo, under which the latter was to open a shop in Bombay and carry on business in the plaintiff's name for the sale of cigarettes. Under the agreement the plaintiffs were to supply the shop with cigarettes. Georgacopoulo was to pay the plaintiffs for the cigarettes supplied by them at a fixed rate and was to resell the same on his own account. The profits or loss resulting from the business were to be received or borne by him alone. Plaintiffs further agreed to give him credit to the extent of £500 for cigarettes and tobacco supplied by them. In December 1904, Georgacopoulo entered into an agreement with the defendant. Under this agreement, which was subject to the approval of the plaintiffs, the defendant was to take over the cigarette business, and carry it on as before in the plaintiffs' name and on the same terms as Georgacopoulo had been doing. Defendant also agreed to take over the stock which the plaintiffs had supplied to Georgacopoulo at the price of £609-8-8, which amount was to be debited to the defendant's account with the plaintiffs. The latter approved of and adopted the agreement mentioned, and agreed to look to the defendant for the sum of £609-8-8. In February 1905, the plaintiffs supplied to the defendant 1,10,000 cigarettes of the total value of £131-12-7. Defendant accordingly owed the plaintiffs £609-8-8 and £131-12-7, amounting without interest to £741-1-3.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 11,115-15-0 with interest and costs.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE craze for the "happy ending" has again asserted itself on the London stage. The play of "The Shulamite," founded on the popular novel of the same name, has just been altered to conform to the wishes of those who like to go away from the theatre "with a pleasant taste in their mouths," and the ill-used heroine is left with a premonition of wedding bells. We do not know whether this drastic alteration is or is not an improvement in the play, or whether it is likely to bolster up its somewhat precarious popularity. But has an author the right deliberately to alter his work in this way in order that it may have a better chance of appealing to the public? The only notorious case in recent years in which such an attempt was made by a really great writer was that of Mr. Kipling's "Light that Failed." This story was detined from the outset to a tragic close; as Stevenson said of another book it began to end badly from the very first page. But when Mr. Kipling—then only a rising author—wished to sell "The Light that Failed" to an American magazine, the editor seems to have made it a condition that a haappy ending should be somehow devised. His public also did not care to be harrowed. Mr. Kipling yielded to the desire, with a facility that reminds us of the caso way in which he adapted his satiric poem on the Rabelais Exhibition to do duty as the dedication of "Barrack-room Ballads" to the *manes* of Wolcott Balestier. With an ingenuity that must command the admiration even of those who think that it betokens a notable disregard for the claims of art, he talked on a conventional "happy ending" to the story, in a fashion that makes a mermaidlike monster of the well-drawn character of Maisie—*disinit in piscem*—and leaves the intelligent reader wondering how so very ill-assorted a union is likely to turn out. When the story appeared in volume form the happy ending was thrown overboard and the original close substituted. But when it was desired to dramatise "The Light that Failed" the happy ending reappeared! Curiously enough, in the story itself Dick Helder tones down his picture of "His Last Shot" to suit the editor of Dickenson's Weekly," and is duly lectured by Torpenhow on the claims of art and the need of treating one's public withr espect. There are other instances—notasbly that of the melodrama Englished as "The Lyons Mail," which was furnished with two endings, one cheerful and one tragic, which Irving used to play night about, so that the public could choose between them. But it may still be some time before this ingenious device is generally adopted in fiction and every novel issued with endings, to suit the morbid or the cheerful taste respectively.

In reference to the projected issue of a biography of William Allingham, a literary paper tells an anecdote which is new to us. When a selection from Allingham's writings was published in 1892—three years after his death—one of the enterprising but ill-informed people who supply "literary gossip" to the papers wrote to William Allingham, Esq., care of the publishers, to inquire about his plans for future work. In reply the publishers "regretted that they were unable to forward Mr.—'s letter, as they were not sure of Mr. Allingham's present address." It is odd to notice how many instances of similar blunders are recorded. Messrs. Isbister, after issuing a reprint of William Penn's "No Cross, no Crown," received a couple of sermons in a wrapper addressed to "Mr. Wm. Penn" from a corresspondent who evidently desired to refute that unorthodox writer's mistakes. An American man of letters vouches for the fact that in 1887 "the principal of a public school in Pennsylvania wrote to Nathaniel Hawthorne, care of Ticknor and Fields, asking for his autograph, as it was proposed to hold a literary fair to obtain money for a school library." About the same time the enterprising editor of a proposed "Directory of Authors" wrote to Edgar Allan Poe and asked him to send in biographical particulars! Evidently the necessary outfit of an American editor is even scantier than that demanded in England. There was a similar anecdote about Charlotte Bronte going the rounds not long ago, and probably other authentic instances might be accumulated. The classical story in this kind is that which Lady Bulwer used to tell of a well-known London hostess, who was noted for her anxiety to have all kinds of famous people in her house. One day the conversation happened to run upon Swift. "Who is this Dean Swift they are talking about?" she whispered to Lady Bulwer: "I should like to have him at one of my receptions." "Alas, madam, the Dean did something that has shut him out of society." "Dear me! what was that?" "Well, about a hundred years ago he died."

It is sometimes necessary—or at least desirable—to conceal a door in a library by covering it with the backs of dummybooks. Readers of Thackeray will remember the sad thing that happened to a gentleman who was proudly showing off his club to his family, and went to take down a volume of Dugdale's Monasticon," but only succeeded in pulling open the cupboard where the housemaid kept her dusters. Several well-known men of letters, from Rabelais to Scott, have amused themselves by suggesting titles for the imaginary books thus to be used. It occurs to one that a very interesting way to fill up such a space would be with the books that have been written by our friends in fiction. "Leaves from the Life-book of Walter Lorraine," by Arthur Pendennis, would hold a distinguished place beside the novels of David Copperfield—their titles, by the way, must be left to the imagination. Diana Oarwick would contribute her "Young Minister of State" and "The Man of Two Minds." Sir Austin Feverel's "Pilgrim's Scrip" would naturally find itself in juxtaposition to the poems of Diaper Sandoe. The novel of Miss Broughton's delightful beginner and the work that was burnt in "Red Pottage" would stand side by side. Amongst more solid literature, "The Idols of the Market Place," by Robert Elsmere's Squire—for which an American bookseller recently advertised,—would elbow the complete version of Herr Teufelsdrockh's celebrated work on the philosophy of clothes. The Memoirs of the Chevalier Burke would occupy as many volumes on these dream-shelves as do those of Casanova in the real library, and Mary Garth's "Stories of Great Men" would be oftener fingered than the treatise of her husband on agriculture, or the writings of Dr. Lydgate or Dr. Brand Firmin on gout. It is rather a pleasing notion, which might be elaborated with advantage by anyone who has a space of the kind to fill up.

Pierre Loti's "Les Desenchantees," is now finished. The scene is laid in Constantinople, where Andre Lhery, the novelist whom we have seen receiving letters from the inmate of a Turkish harem, makes the acquaintance of the fair writer and her two young and charming cousins. With the three he carries on for two years an elaborate intrigue, perfectly Platonic and innocent, but involving many stolen meetings at the Sweet Waters, where he passes for a Bey and the three odalisques for his three wives, at a small house hired for the purpose in Stamboul, and even in the very harem of the principal lady. We hear much of the terrible danger attending these meetings, a risk which it seems hardly likely that any sane woman would run for the mere sake of getting an elderly admirer to write a book about harem life, and the tomb of a former Circassian mistress of the novelist, whom he had buried at Stamboul twenty years before the story opens, plays a great part in the affair. But all this turns out to be mere machinery—or, as the author himself calls it, "literature"—and the tragedies attending harem life in these days are gradually disclosed. Djenane, the heroine of the story, has quitted her young, handsome husband because, although passionately in love with her, he has given her an adjunct in the shape of another wife, whom a passing indiscretion has entrapped him into marrying. The Imperial Irade which has enabled her to do so will, she knows, be revoked sooner or later, and she will be compelled to return to a husband whom she once loved, but now hates. Melek, the most charming and *spirituelle* of the three, is a widow, also trembling daily lest she be compelled to marry for the second time a husband whom she has not even seen. Only Zeyneb, the other member of the trio, is free from such fears, because, being consumptive, and therefore, according to the wise Turkish law, unmarriageable, she is doomed to be the bride of Death. The end comes as may be expected. A few days after the departure of Lhery for Europe, Djenane's Irade is revoked, and, revealing at the last her carefully concealed love for her Platonic correspondent, she takes poison rather than again give herself to her unfaithful husband. Melek, warned that she is to be married, will she nill she, to the coxcomb Omar Bey, falls into a brain fever and dies before the sacrifice. Only Zeyneb is left to communicate before her own death the sad news to the heartbroken Lhery.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 1tn July 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasure by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-07 ....£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 30th June 1906 by Council Bills ....£ 4,030,941
By Gold Nil
Balance to be remitted from 1st July 1906 to 31st March 1907 ....£13,769,059

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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Why not have your nervous system braced up Why not, if you are weak and run down, have Vitality and Strength? If your Liver is constantly going wrong, why not get it into a good working condition? Why not, if you have Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or any pain or ache of the body, get speedy relief? Others have obtained it by using

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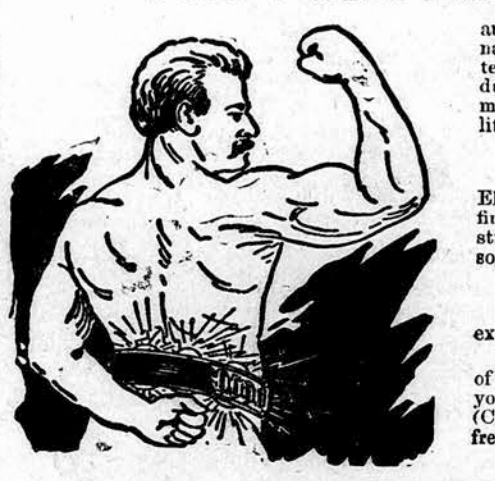

and I am positive you can get it too. It it a sure and natural remedy, and those whom it has cured will tell you so. Most of the pains, Aches and Diseases are due to the loss of Electric Nerve Force, and no man or woman can be strong, or have health and vitality, without that element in the body.

A Prominent Physician writes:—

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CHLORODYNE
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COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

ORIGINAL AND
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis** and **Asthma.**

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa,** and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**

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Always ask for "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

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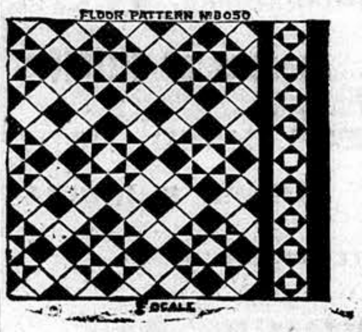

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has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.

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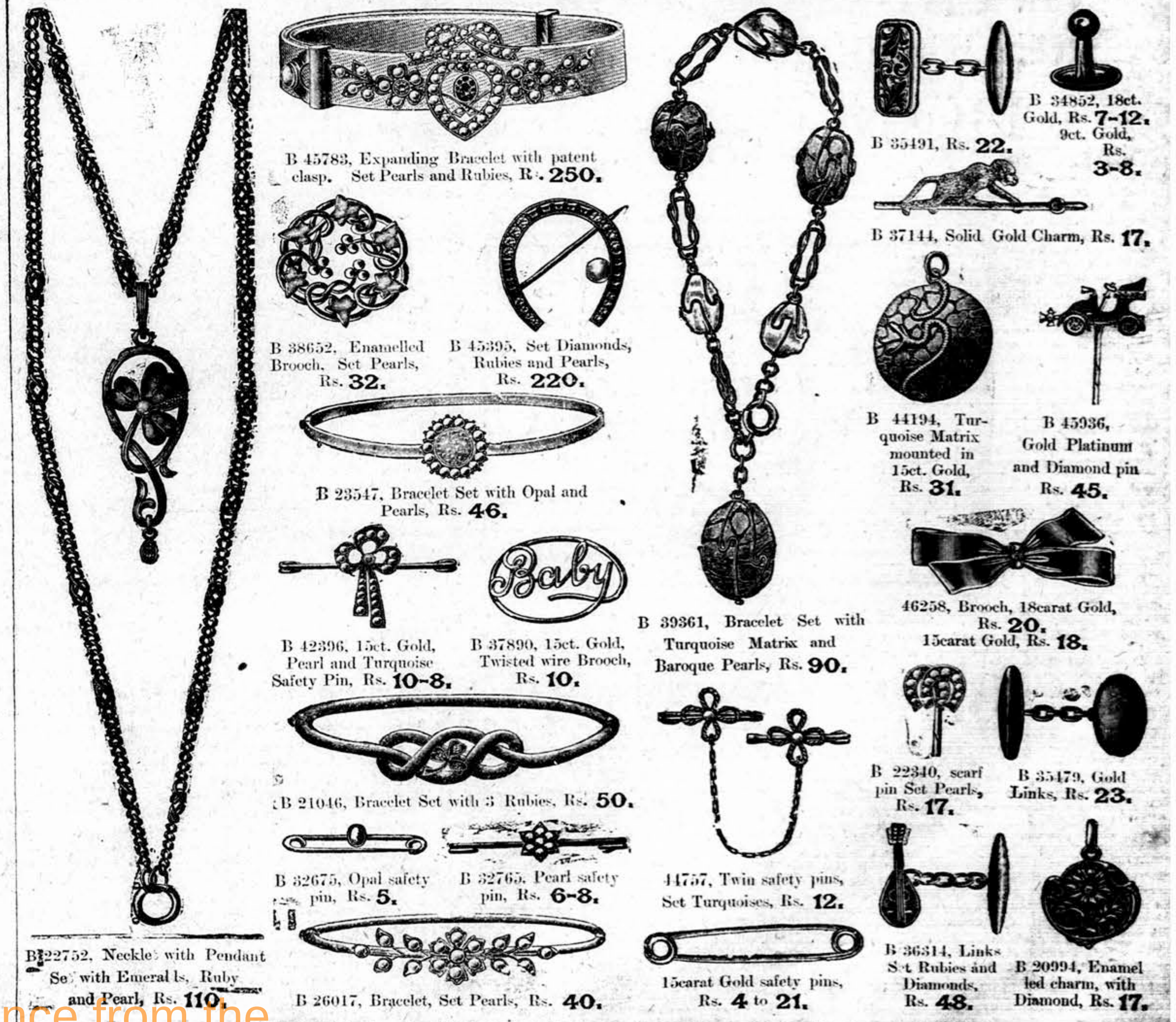

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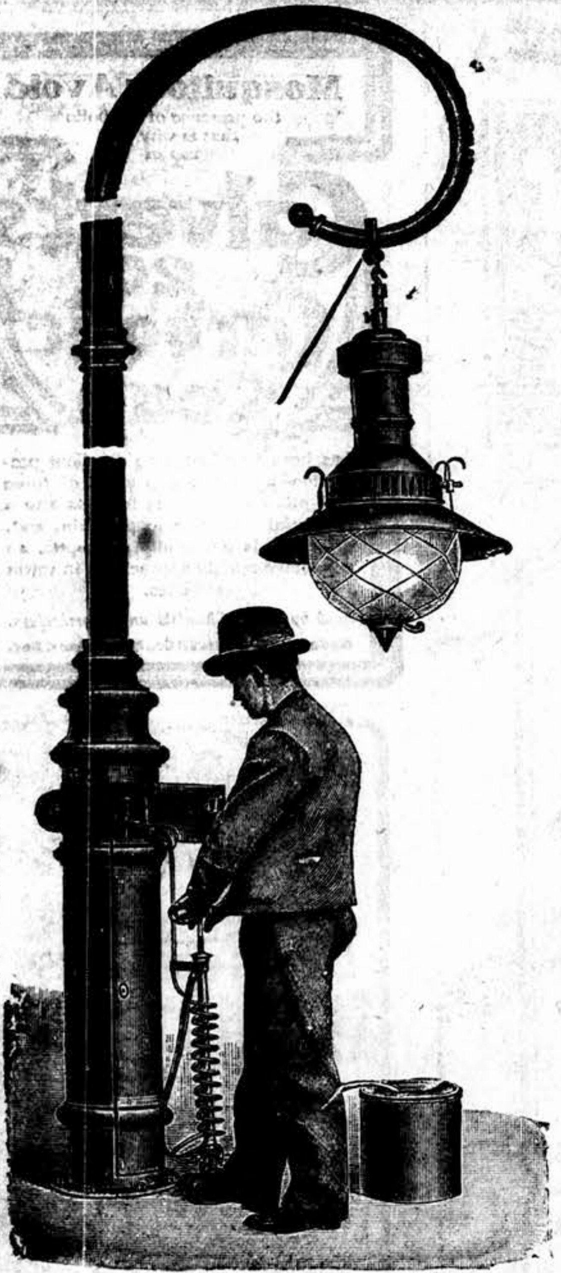

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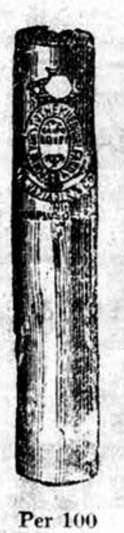

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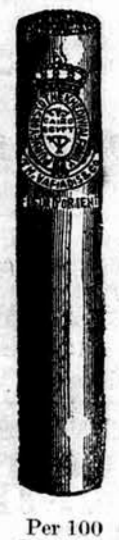

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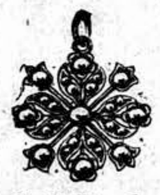

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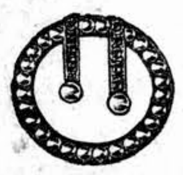
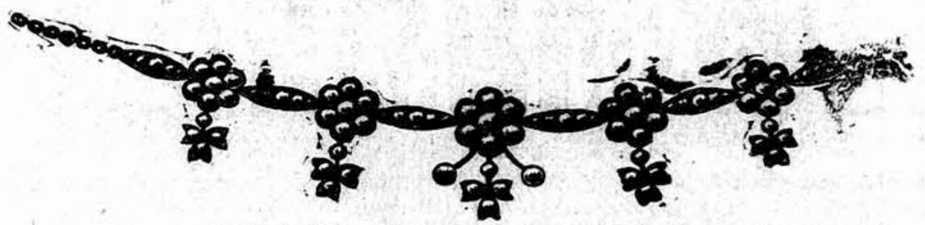
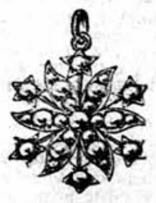


Gold Brooch, set Sapphire and Pearls, Rs. 100.



Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.



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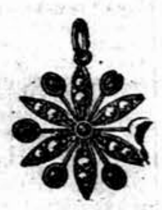
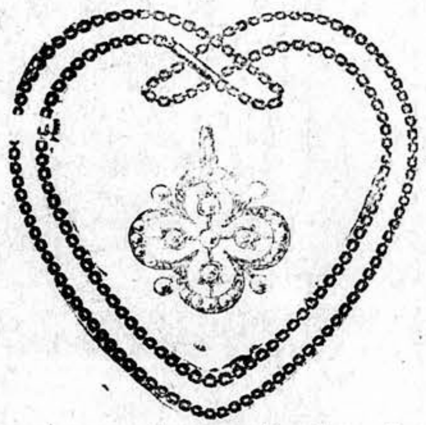


Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32



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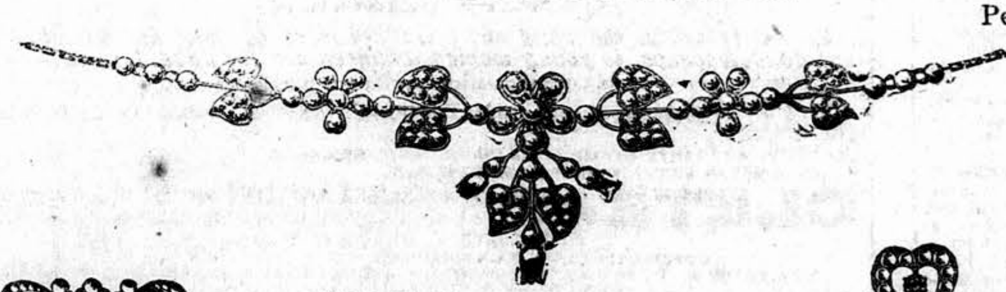
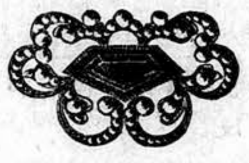
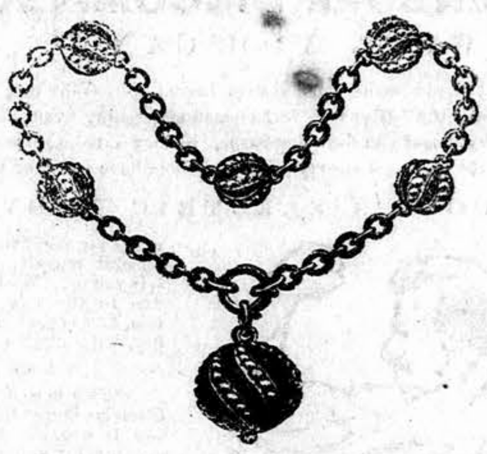


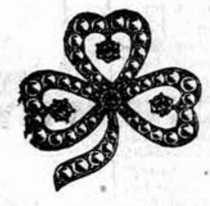
Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.



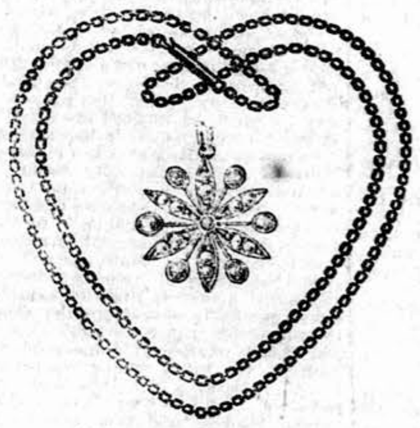
Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.



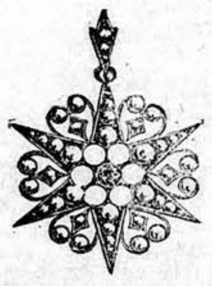
Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.



Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.



Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.



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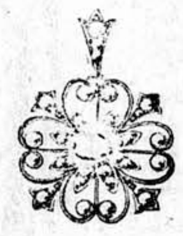
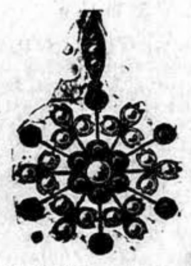
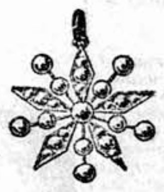


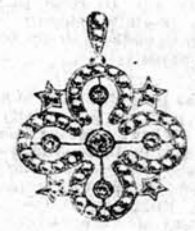
Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.



Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.



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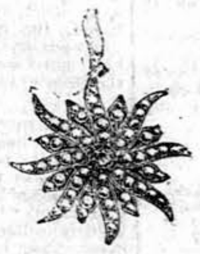
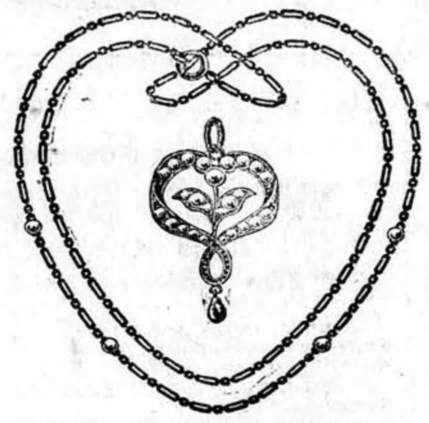
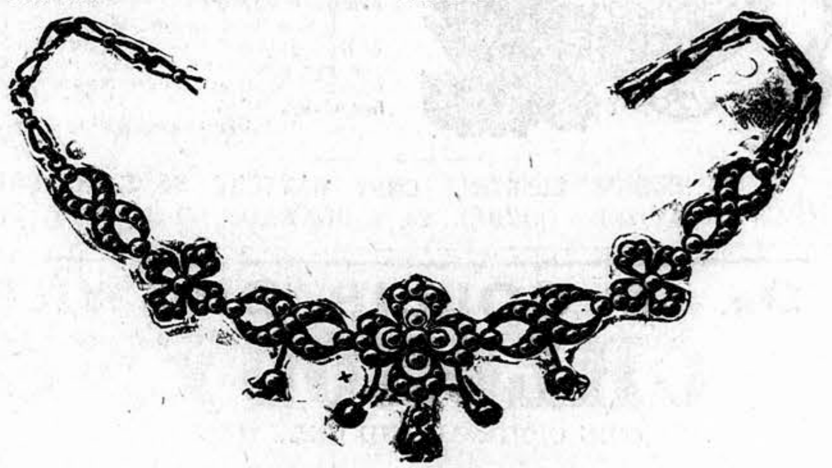


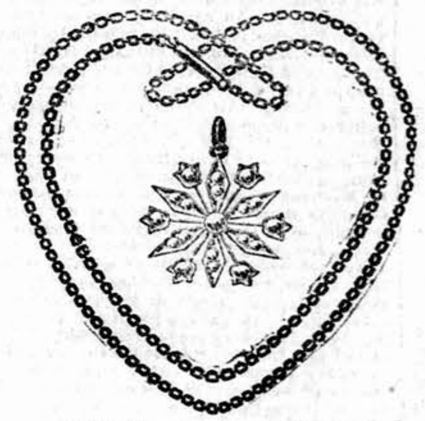
Gold Pendant, set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.



Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.



Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.



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AGENTS.—LONDON GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA; Messrs SPINK & Co.